

WELSH WEAVERS (Illustrated) OCT 29 1943

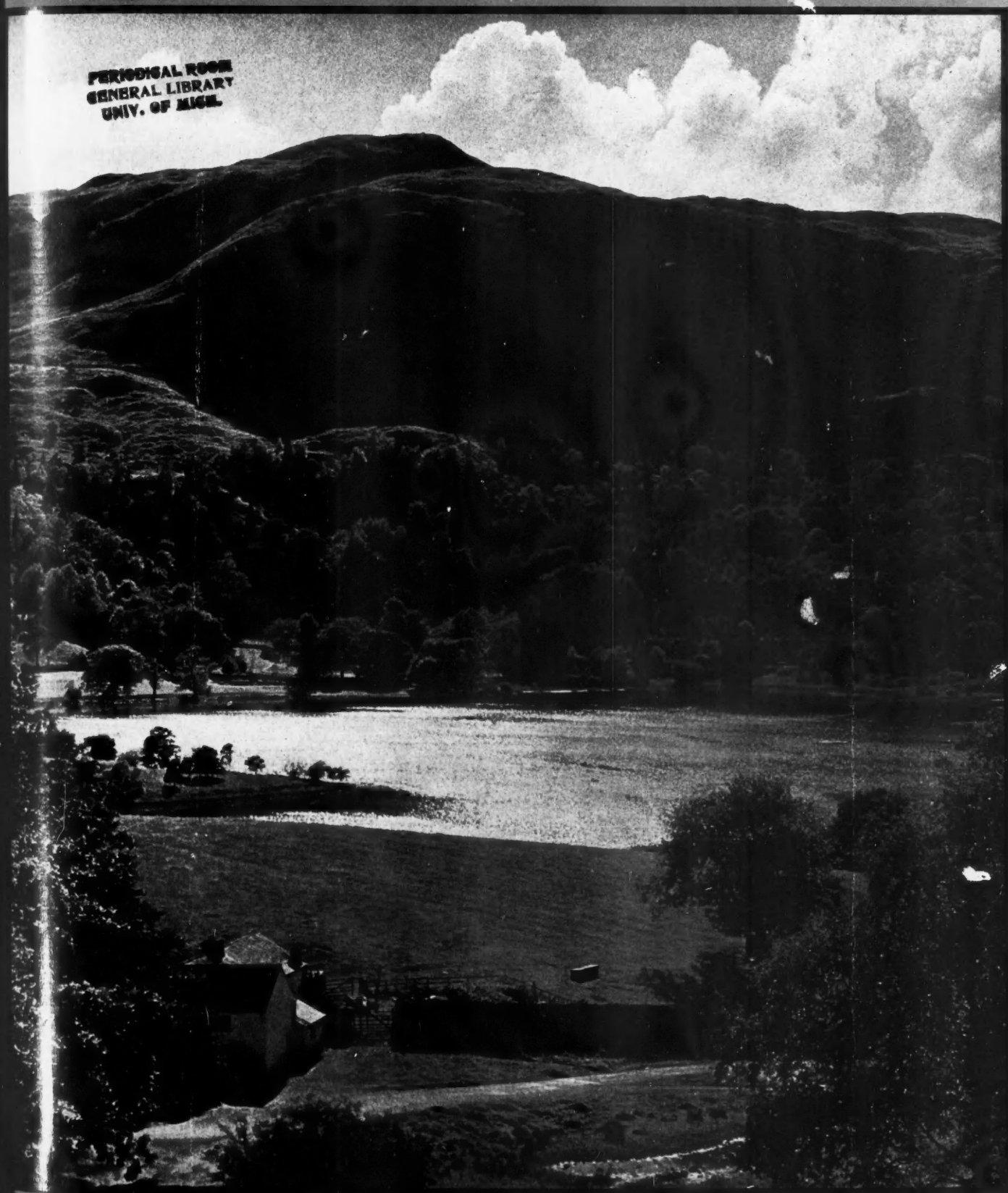
COUNTRY LIFE

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ADVERTISING, PAGE 570.

COUNTRY LIFE

VOL. XCIV. No. 2437

OCTOBER 1, 1943

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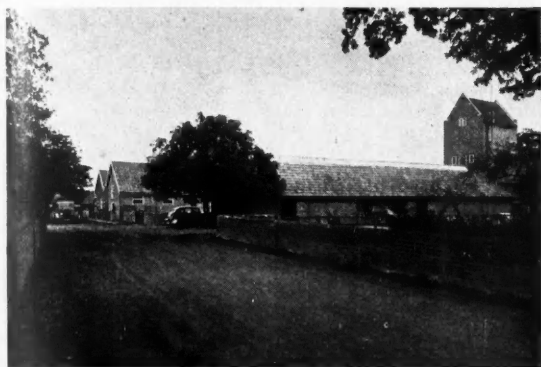
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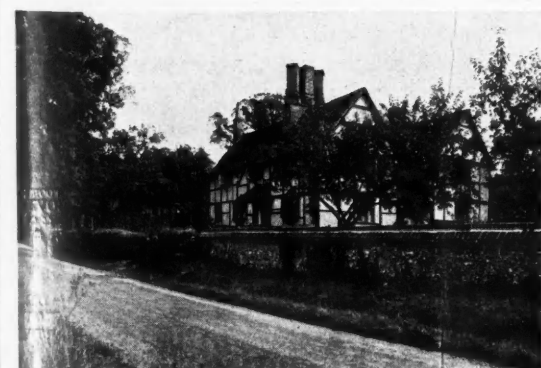
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The house contains hall, dining-room, drawing-room, morning room, smoke room; complete domestic offices, and includes servants' hall, pantry and bedroom. APPROX. approached by two staircases, 12 bedrooms and 4 bathrooms. Fitted basins (h. and c.) in all bedrooms. Aga cooker; Frigidaire; water softener. Main electricity, gas and company's water. Central heating. Main drainage.

Stable and garage. 2 cottages. Lodge.

THE GROUNDS ARE WELL MATURED AND AFFORD PLENTY OF SHADE. PRETTY FLOWER GARDEN. 2 GRASS TENNIS COURTS, VERY LARGE SWIMMING BATH AND GOOD KITCHEN GARDEN. THE WHOLE PROPERTY EXTENDS TO ABOUT

30 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, WITH POSSESSION

Apply: WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

WEST SUSSEX

A RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY. In an attractive position and adjoining a large estate. The House contains: Lounge hall, drawing and dining rooms, loggia, 9 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms and excellent domestic offices, including staff sitting room. Main electricity. Central heating. Constant hot water. Garage for 2 or 3 cars. Stabling. Cottage. The Grounds are very attractively displayed, including a small area of woodland in its natural state, kitchen garden with greenhouse, hard tennis court, etc. In all about **10 ACRES.**
Detailed particulars of the Agents: Messrs. WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1. (3607)

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY



EASY REACH OF DORKING & GUILDFORD

A CHOICE RESIDENTIAL FARM of nearly 80 ACRES
(a further 190 acres rented).

Charming old house standing 300 feet above sea level in perfect seclusion. 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Electric light. Central heating. Swimming pool. Two garages.

Flat with bathroom. Two modern cottages.

EXCELLENT FARM BUILDINGS including modern cowshed for 50, housing a pedigree herd of cattle. Well watered pasture land, 10 acres of arable.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD. With or without Live and Dead Stock.

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NORTH-WEST SCOTLAND. In an Unrestricted Area

5 MILES OF SALMON AND SEA TROUT FISHING AND 3½ MILES OF TROUT FISHING IN LOCHS.
THE MODERATE-SIZED RESIDENCE, which is well situated amidst magnificent scenery, has been entirely modernised and redecorated throughout, and contains: Hall, 3 or 4 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms each with basin (h. & c.) and 3 bathrooms.

Central heating and electric light throughout. Telephone. Garage with chauffeur's accommodation. Cottage.

FARMS with excellent steadings, good cottages and arable land. Excellent sheep ground on the hill and lower slopes.

STONE-BUILT LODGE containing 2 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms. Electric light.

DEER FOREST AND GROUSE MOOR, IN ALL ABOUT 29,000 ACRES

WHILE THE LODGE WOULD BE SOLD WITH ABOUT ONE MILE AND A HALF OF FISHING AND FOREST LAND OF ABOUT 13,000 ACRES.

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6 miles from a Town. On a main bus route

ATTRACTIVE TWO-STORIED RESIDENCE

standing 500 ft. above sea level and enjoying lovely views.

The accommodation comprises 3 reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms and usual domestic offices, including housekeeper's room.

Main electric light. Central heating. Excellent water supply.

Brick and tiled stabling. 12 loose boxes. Garages for several cars.

ABOUT 22 ACRES OF GRASSLAND

Excellent kitchen garden. Tennis court.

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JUST IN THE MARKET

ONE OF THE BEST MEDIUM-SIZE COUNTRY RESIDENCES ON THE MARKET THIS EARLY AUTUMN

BASINGSTOKE AREA

300 ft. above sea level, with extensive views of the surrounding unspoilt countryside. Within ¼ mile from main line railway station.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY PROPERTY IN PERFECT CONDITION.

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION

THE RESIDENCE has a pleasing brick and half-timbered elevation with tiled roof. Approached from the road by a short drive, terminating in an enclosed gravel forecourt.

The accommodation comprises 11 bedrooms (with running water), lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, usual domestic offices, "Aga" cooker, servants' hall, large cellarage. All supply services. Central heating throughout.

Splendid range of brick and tiled outbuildings, including garage (3-car), enclosed wash (with living quarters over), loose boxes for 12, coach-houses, etc. Also

TWO VERY SUPERIOR MODEL COTTAGES IN EXCELLENT REPAIR

The grounds are well laid out, comprising Terraced Lawns, Woodlands, large Vegetable and Fruit Gardens, 2 Paddocks. In all

APPROXIMATELY 13½ ACRES

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or Messrs. HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, London, S.W.1. Tel.: Kensington 1490.

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LONDON, W.1.

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In a pretty village on bus route. 3½ miles main line station. Convenient for Bath and Bristol.

A SINGULARLY CHARMING SMALL PERIOD HOUSE

SYMPATHETICALLY RESTORED AND MODERNISED.

7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Main electricity. Company's water. Main drainage. Central heating. First-class Outbuildings, including Model Stabling, 8 Loose Boxes, Garage, large Barn, quaint old stone-built Cottage. Delightful inexpensive gardens, hard tennis court, kitchen garden, about 2½ ACRES

A GREAT BARGAIN
FREEHOLD ONLY £5,000, or
£4,500 excluding Cottage.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Personally recommended by the Sole Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

FARMS FOR SALE

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

35 miles London.

VALUABLE RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE, NEARLY 200 ACRES. UNUSUALLY CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Main electricity and water. Central heating. Fine range of buildings. 4 model Cottages. All in first-class order. A RARE OPPORTUNITY. EARLY POSSESSION.

OXFORDSHIRE

Between Kingham and Chipping Norton.

FINE FARMING ESTATE, 422 ACRES. Fertile and productive land, mostly arable. CHARMING COTSWOLD STONE HOUSE. 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms. Electric light. Ample water supply. Aga cooker. Splendid Farm Buildings. 4 Cottages. Tithe free. FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

Details of above apply: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, W.1.





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By Direction of the Hon. A. N. A. Vanneck, M.C.

SUFFOLK

THE VALUABLE OUTLYING PORTIONS OF THE HEVENINGHAM HALL ESTATE, HALESWORTH

12 miles of Southwold. 32 miles of Ipswich.

INCLUDING

HUNTINGFIELD HALL, a Pedigree Stock Farm of 342 ACRES, GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, and Extensive Buildings.

VALLEY FARM, HUNTINGFIELD, a Good Mixed Holding of 281 ACRES

BOTH WITH VACANT POSSESSION

ALSO

FOUR OTHER MIXED FARMS of 67 to 78 ACRES each with good Houses and Buildings. VILLAGE STORES and 18 COTTAGES

IN ALL ABOUT 915 ACRES

FOR SALE BY AUCTION ON OCTOBER 26, 1943, AT IPSWICH

Solicitors: Messrs. CROSS, RAM & CO., Halesworth, Suffolk. Land Agents: Messrs. W. C. MITCHELL & SON, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

Auctioneers: Messrs. WOODCOCK & SON, 16, Arcade Street, Ipswich (Tel.: Ipswich 4334); and HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.)

By order of Sir Harold J. de Courcy Moore

ON THE BANKS OF THE THAMES
A SUMPTUOUSLY APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE
EQUIPPED IN A MOST LAVISH MANNER, AND IN SPLENDID REPAIR
THROUGHOUT.



HALLFORD COURT SHEPPERTON

10 bedrooms (4 with bathrooms communicating), 2 other bathrooms, 4 reception rooms and compact offices. All company's services and central heating.

Garage for 3. Glass-houses. Pavilion and wet dock.

LONG GARDENS SLOPING TO THE RIVER.

To be OFFERED FOR SALE by AUCTION at the LONDON AUCTION MART 155 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1943, at 3 p.m., unless previously disposed of.

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HANTS. WINCHESTER DISTRICT

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

TYPICAL OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE

With Southern aspect and extensive views.



Lounge hall with fine old staircase; 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, etc. Companies' electric light, gas, and water.

Main drainage. Garage. Stabling.

Walled Garden of about 2 ACRES with tennis lawn, etc.

PRICE £4,250

Particulars from HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222)

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Lovely position. Southern slope. 1 mile from station.

ADJOINING AND OVERLOOKING THE FAMOUS WENTWORTH GOLF COURSE

EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE
(IN THE GEORGIAN STYLE)



Entrance and lounge halls. 3 reception rooms, billiards room, 2 staircases, 9 bedrooms, 4 well-equipped bathrooms, servants' hall.

Companies' electric light and water. Central heating. Good repair. Luxurious fittings. Garages for 3.

Cottage for chauffeur. VERY LOVELY BUT INEXPENSIVE GARDENS with kitchen garden, orchard, paddock. In all about

6 ACRES

PRICE £12,500 FREEHOLD

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A GEM OF ANTIQUITY IN INTERESTING SUFFOLK MARKET TOWN

Circa 1450. Rich in Period Characteristics.

Two freehold houses fronting Stour Street, Sudbury.

SALTERS HALL, providing halls, 3 reception rooms, billiard room, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, ample offices. Central heating. Old-world gardens with valuable road frontage. Garage. Stabling. Studio, etc.

THE CHANTRY, containing hall, 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, offices. Small garden.

Excellent Preservation.

All public services. Main drainage.

TOTAL SITE AREA
ABOUT 1 ACRE

HAMPTON & SONS will offer the above for SALE by AUCTION in ONE LOT at the FOUR SWANS HOTEL, SUDBURY, SUFFOLK, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1943 at 3.30 p.m. (unless sold privately beforehand).

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WILTSHIRE

In a picturesque village near the Gloucester Borders. 300 ft. up with a South aspect
FOR SALE. STONE-BUILT COTSWOLD MANOR HOUSE
IN BEAUTIFUL ORDER

Panelled drawing room about 20 ft. by 15 ft., dining room, study, 4 principal bedrooms, 3 maids' rooms, bathroom. Company's electric light and water. Garage. Stabling.

LOVELY GARDENS, ORCHARD AND MEADOW LAND, IN ALL ABOUT

9½ ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD
£7,000



INCLUDING FITTED CARPETS, CURTAINS, TENANT FIXTURES AND FITTINGS.

Apply to the Sole Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.)

SUSSEX. NEAR LEWES

AN EXCELLENT DAIRY AND MIXED HOLDING
OF ABOUT 240 ACRES

WITH

PICTURESQUE SUSSEX FARM HOUSE

3 reception rooms; 5 bedrooms; bathroom, etc. Central heating. Electric light.

EXTENSIVE BUILDINGS INCLUDING COWHOUSE FOR 40.

THREE COTTAGES.

PRICE £12,000

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MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

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COLCHESTER AND HALSTEAD

In a delightful country near to a village and within 4 miles of a main line station.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERNISED COUNTRY HOUSE

with 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Main electricity and water. Central heating.
Garage. Stabling. Cottage.

Charming well-matured gardens, kitchen garden, orchard, etc., in all

ABOUT 3 ACRES

For Sale at a Moderate Price.

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,362)

ON OUTSKIRTS OF WILTSHIRE VILLAGE

In a quiet position, approached by a drive over 100 yards in length from a by-road and near to a bus route.

AN ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN HOUSE

In 2 floors only and in excellent order. Hall, reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, well-equipped bathroom.

Main services. Central heating.

Garages. Extensive Stabling. Outbuildings, beautiful matured gardens, walled kitchen garden, orchard, paddock, etc., in all

ABOUT 5 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (M.2376)

SOMERSET

Amidst lovely surroundings on the Southern slopes of the Mendip Hills.

A BEAUTIFUL STONE-BUILT JACOBEOAN REPLICA

Erected about 50 years ago regardless of expense and to the designs of a well-known architect.



4 reception, billiards room, 11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Main electricity and gas. Central heating.

5 Cottages. Stabling. Garage.

Charming well-timbered gardens sloping to a river. 2 lakes (one stocked with trout). Hard and grass tennis courts. Cricket ground, with pavilion. Meadowland. In all

ABOUT 17 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Full details from:

OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,371)

NEAR BERKHAMSTED

In the centre of the beautiful Ashridge country, with walks and riding over about 4,000 Acres of National Trust land.

AN ATTRACTIVE SMALL MODERN HOUSE

containing hall, lounge, dining room, loggia, 4 bedrooms (3 with lavatory basins, h. & c.), bathrooms.

Main water, electric light and power.

Garage. Loose boxes.

Pleasure gardens, well-stocked kitchen garden, paddocks, etc.

In all ABOUT 3 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Sole Agents: Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (M. 2361)

OXON

In a beautiful position on high ground with really delightful views.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE

Standing in well-timbered gardens and grounds.

With hall, 3/4 reception, 6 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms.

Co.'s electric light and power. Central heating.

Garage and useful Outbuildings.

Lawns, hard tennis court, well-stocked fruit and vegetable garden, etc. In all about

2 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Full details from: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,349)

Grosvenor 1553
(4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
68, Victoria Street,
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ONLY 12 MILES S.W. OF LONDON.

A PRACTICALLY PERFECT RESIDENCE

overlooking and with private gate to

A WELL-KNOWN GOLF COURSE

ENTRANCE HALL with small COCKTAIL BAR, beautiful LOUNGE, panelled DINING ROOM. Study, Billiard Room, all with polished oak floors. EXCELLENT DOMESTIC OFFICES, with Maids' Sitting-room. Properly constructed Air Raid Shelter, with access from the Residence. SEVEN BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, one with fitted basin. THREE BEAUTIFULLY FITTED BATHROOMS, one with enclosed shower.

The whole accommodation, which is arranged for a minimum of labour, is on two floors only. All MAIN SERVICES are connected. Complete CENTRAL HEATING from oil-fired boiler with thermostatic control. Large double garage.

CHARMING GARDENS comprising lawns, kitchen garden, orchard, nutmeg, and GAZEL'S ALL-WEATHER HARD TENNIS COURT, in all about 2 acres.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Inspected and most confidently recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (D1201).

HAMPSHIRE

2 miles Basingstoke. Overlooking two private estates.

DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD HOUSE

TUDOR WITH GEORGIAN WING (SHOWN IN PICTURE)

Completely modernised. Excellent order. 9 bed, 2 bath and bath-dressing room, 3 reception rooms. Main water and electric light. Fitted basins. Central heating. Garage, stabling. Cottage (let).

OLD ENGLISH GARDEN, walled kitchen garden and paddocks (let at £20 p.a.).

26 ACRES. FOR SALE

With possession (except land and cottage).

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (C3213)



F. L. MERCER & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY ESTATES AND HOUSES
SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1. REGENT 2481Between AYLESBURY AND WENDOVER
Adjacent to pretty Bucks village, with main line station, 35 miles London.

A WELL-APPOINTED COUNTRY HOUSE (Georgian type) with 8 ACRES. Owner suggests £7,500, but open to offer. 3 reception, 8 beds, 3 bathrooms. Central heating, main services. Garage. Attractive gardens, paddock and orchard.—F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

SOMERSET. Between YEovil & WELLS
CHARMING COTSWOLD STONE HOUSE, modernised. 3 reception, 8 bed, 2 bathrooms. Central heating. Garage. Stabling. 2 Cottages. Exquisite gardens, 2 tennis courts, soft fruit and vegetables, paddocks. 25 ACRES. Let for duration £325 p.a. FREEHOLD £9,000.—F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.MANOR HOUSE. Historical interest.
SUFFOLK-ESSEX BORDERS, facing green, close station and buses. 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Double garage. Main services. Delightful grounds, large grass orchards, grass paddocks. Nearly 10 ACRES. FREEHOLD just available, £7,000.—F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.KENT. Between Rochester and Maidstone.
CIRCA 1487. Full of character and of great historical interest. 400 ft. up 30 miles London. Amazingly cheap at £2,550 FREEHOLD, with quaint old-world garden, over AN ACRE. Lounge hall, 2 reception, 6 bed, bathroom. Main services. Garage.—F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.CORNISH BEAUTY SPOT. Trout fishing.
BETWEEN BODMIN AND LISKEARD. 140 ACRES with two houses and home farm let. Net income £290 p.a. For sale as an investment at £6,750. 3/4-mile fishing rights reserved in well-known river which forms one boundary. Main house (2 reception, 7 bedrooms, bathroom) let till 1946.—F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.Easy Reach Ascot, Bagshot and Camberley.
MODERN HOME OF CHARACTER. 3 reception, 5 bed, 2 bathrooms, main services. Cottage and 3-car garage. Charming gardens, lawn, vegetables and fruit. 3 1/2 ACRES. £4,500.—F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.Sussex. Twixt Crawley and Three Bridges.
Charming rural position yet only 40 minutes London.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE OF CHARACTER, Sussex farmhouse style. 3 panelled reception, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Central heating. Main services. 2 garages. Lovely gardens and 4 ACRES. FREEHOLD £7,500, with possession.—F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

£4,500 FREEHOLD, WITH 14 ACRES.
Between Salisbury and Romsey.

WILTS-HANTS BORDERS.—A well-found House with Aga cooker. Central heating. Electric light. 2 reception, 5 bed (fitted basins), 2 bathrooms. Garage, stabling, and small bungalow. Pretty garden, with stream and 2 paddocks. Very saleable.—F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

Near Famous HANTS YACHTING CENTRE

Between Embsay and Forest of Bere.
COUNTRY HOUSE of distinctive character. 4 reception, 11 bed, 3 bathrooms. Main services. Garage. 2 cottages. Charming gardens and 42 ACRES. £9,750. F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1
(Euston 7000)

MAPLE & Co., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1
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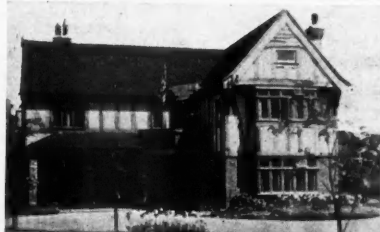
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valued for Insurance, Probate, etc.

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Conducted in Town and Country

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SURREY

Near Walton Heath Golf Course.

FOR SALE

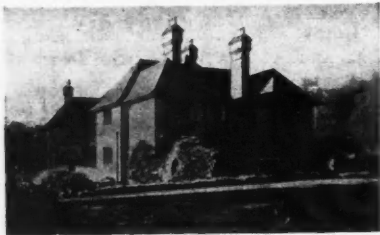
THIS DELIGHTFUL WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE, having radiators in nearly every room, gas and electric points, etc. It stands well back from a quiet lane in a delightful garden of about 1 ACRE. Nice hall, drawing-room, dining-room, 4 bedrooms, 2 modern bathrooms, and offices. Fine garage for 2 cars. Pretty lawns, flower gardens, large pond, woodland, etc. Station 7 minutes' walk. Full details of MAPLE & Co. (Regent 4685).

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GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

Grosvenor
1441

WEST SUSSEX BORDER



BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE OF GREAT CHARM. In perfect order, with every comfort and convenience. 13 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 4 reception. Garages. 3 cottages. Lovely gardens, pasture and woodland.

40 ACRES. FOR SALE
WITH POSSESSION AFTER THE WAR.
Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

NEAR PUTNEY HEATH

PERFECTLY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE

Set within lovely gardens of
AN ACRE AND A QUARTER

The subject of great expenditure during recent years and maintained regardless of cost. Absolutely up to date and easy to run.

8 BEDROOMS, 3 BATHS, 3 DELIGHTFUL RECEPTION ROOMS.

HARD TENNIS COURT, WALLED KITCHEN AND FRUIT GARDEN, LARGE GARAGE, COTTAGE.

THE OWNER IS MOVING TO THE COUNTRY AND AN EXCEPTIONAL CHANCE OCCURS TO SECURE A VERY CHOICE PLACE AT A MOST MODERATE FIGURE.

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SURREY Near Guildford.



XVIIIth CENTURY HOUSE, in lovely country. Facing South in its estate of **100 ACRES**. 13 bedrooms (most with basins), 4 bathrooms, 4 reception. Every convenience. 3 cottages. Lovely gardens and park. **FOR SALE AT BARGAIN PRICE.** A delightful small estate for post-war occupation.

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OXFORD
4637/8.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

CHIPPING
NORTON
39

OXFORDSHIRE

On a frequent bus service to Oxford City, 6 miles distant.

A STONE-BUILT GEORGIAN RESIDENCE OF CONSIDERABLE CHARM. Occupying a secluded position in a small village, enjoying a principally south aspect. Lounge hall, cloakroom, drawing room, dining room, morning room, well-planned domestic offices, including maids' sitting-room. A Queen Anne staircase leads to eight principal bed and dressing rooms and four bathrooms. Separately approached are three servants' bedrooms.

ALL MAIN SERVICES. TELEPHONE. CENTRAL HEATING.

Garage, stabling, barn, etc.

MATURED GARDENS AND GROUNDS,
in all about

4 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £7,500
(or offer)

Sole Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Morton-in-Marsh, 3½ miles
In the Heart of the lovely Cotswold Hills Country



DELIGHTFUL LABOUR-SAVING, LUXURIOUSLY EQUIPPED MODERN COTSWOLD-STYLE RESIDENCE, constructed mostly of old materials. Three sitting-rooms, 6 bedrooms, 1-2 bathrooms. Main electric light and power, main water supply, telephone, central heating. Garage and barn. About **1½ ACRES** of highly productive garden. **PRICE FREEHOLD £5,500**

Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

BERKSHIRE

Didcot Station (main line G.W.R., London 1 hour) 6 miles distant.

A CHARMING POST-WAR COUNTRY HOME, comprising an Enchanting **TUDOR RESIDENCE**, CONTAINING A WEALTH OF PERIOD FEATURES.

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, exceptionally good domestic offices, 9 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms.

ALL MAIN SERVICES, TELEPHONE, CENTRAL HEATING.

Garages. Gardener's cottage. Attractive grounds and paddock, in all about

4 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD AS A PRESENT INVESTMENT, WITH POST-WAR POSSESSION.

Sole Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

(1/6 per line. Min. 3 lines.)

AUCTIONS

EAST SUSSEX

LEWES AND HAILSHAM BETWEEN. Close to pretty old village. Well-known Dairy Farm, 156 Acres. Queen Anne House. 6 bed, 2 bath, 2 reception. 2 cottages. Accredited shedding for 40. 3-unit bale. 80 Acres rich valley pasture. 74 Acres fertile arable. **CHURCH FARM, RIPE. AUCTION, LEWES, OCTOBER 19.**

Joint Auctioneers:
A. BURTENSHAW & SON,
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GEERING & COLYER,
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The above excellently situated and very attractive **DETACHED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE**, with south and west aspect, containing 3 reception rooms, study, 6 bed, bath, compact domestic offices (all main services), garage, and small charming grounds, the whole in particularly fine repair and well maintained, to be offered for **SALE BY AUCTION**, by direction of Exors. of Mrs. C. F. Viney, decd., on the Premises on **MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1943, at 2.30 p.m.** Detailed particulars, with photograph and Sale Conditions (price 6d.), may be obtained of Messrs. A. G. Smith & Son, Solicitors, Melksham, Wilts, or of the Auctioneers, Messrs.

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now 2 cottages. Set of buildings: Large Dutch barn, 3 large loose boxes' saddle room, etc.

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1 perfect order. Lounge hall, 2 reception, 4-5 bedrooms, modern equipped bathroom.

2 in electricity. VERY ATTRACTIVE OLD-WORLD
GARDENS, also SMALL FARM, in all about
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3 reception, 5/6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main electricity and water. Central heating. Excellent stabling. Garage. Gardener's flat.

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Main drainage, water, gas and electricity. Level. Some roads made and sewered. Large number of Houses already built and sold.

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6 miles from Blandford. 11 miles from Dorchester

VALUABLE MIXED FARM OF 147 ACRES

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TWO MODERNISED RESIDENCES

having basins in bedrooms, central heating, "Aga" cooker, and upon which a sum of £6,000 has been expended in converting them into two houses.

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Situated in a good residential district.

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Standing 165 feet above Sea Level.

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Electric lighting plant. Garage. Stabling. 2 Bungalows.

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Situate in the triangle Stafford, Cannock and Wolverhampton. About 200 yards from main Stafford-Wolverhampton Road.

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High-walled kitchen garden, orchard, grass tennis court, parkland, about

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FOR SALE BY AUCTION

AT THE

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PAGE 580

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£4,750

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Handy for Basingstoke, Reading, etc. Unspoilt countryside. Beautiful views. 300 feet above sea level.

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APPROACHED BY LONG DRIVE
Lounge hall, 32 by 12 feet. 4 reception rooms. 10 bed and dressing rooms. 2 bathrooms. Complete offices. Servants' hall.

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c.4

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ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE



Hall, 3 reception, 5 or 6 bedrooms (lavatory basins, h. and c.), bathroom. Good offices. Company's electric light and power. Excellent water supply. Modern drainage. Garage, useful outbuildings. 2 good cottages.

DELIGHTFUL YET INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS. Tennis and other lawns, well-stocked kitchen garden, orchard, pastureland, etc., in all about**7 ACRES**
PRICE £4,625

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Hall, 4 reception, 5 bedrooms (arranged in two suites) fitted basins, 2 bathrooms. Own electric light, company's water, modern drainage. Cottage, stabling and small farmery. **INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS** together with pasture, woodland and arable land, in all**40 ACRES.**

BOUNDED BY A TROUT STREAM

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ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Mr. Chase to Mr. Gardener

Pond House, Chertsey, Surrey.
OCTOBER, 1943.

DEAR MR. GARDENER,

There was so much to say last month that I quite forgot to tell you how pleased I was to see so many at our demonstration—nearly 300 enthusiasts braved the difficulties of transport, and I do very much hope that if you were one of them you felt that your journey was worth the effort. I hope to have similar demonstrations every spring and autumn in future. For those who were unable to attend, I have notes available if you care to write for them.

This month brings the first real cold in the south. From now onwards the ends of the cloche rows must be closed at night and very often in the daytime as well. The stake or wire which you use to keep the end glass in position, must be tied back to the handle of the last cloche.

This is 'lettuce month.' First there are the August-sown plants to consider. They were sown in the open and should be quite big by now: cover them with cloches before the frost can harm them. If left unprotected, they would certainly become tougher and less palatable even if the cold weather did not kill them. Then there is the spring lettuce to consider. If you have plenty of ground and enough cloches to spare, you will benefit from sowing thinly where the plants are to remain. Usually, however, spring lettuce is sown in a seed bed and planted out (under cloches, of course) in late December or early January. Use May King or May Queen, which always does well and is obtainable everywhere.

As with all cold weather sowing or transplanting, the ground must be covered with cloches for a fortnight beforehand. This helps germination.

Spring cabbage may be sown under cloches; at the beginning of the month in the Midlands and about the middle in the south. Earlier sowings made in the north should be planted out under cloches as soon as possible.

Those of you who like nice young carrots can sow an early variety now. It will mature perfectly, but lack of sunlight, while not affecting the flavour, will make the roots very pale in colour.

One can be very successful with autumn-sown peas. Last year I sowed "Foremost" in mid-November and made my first pick on Easter Sunday. In the north it is best to sow this month under cloches for a very early crop. This should only be done under large cloches, as otherwise you will have to take them off too soon and the plants may be cut by late frosts.

Some people sow a dwarf type, and this is a good idea for those with smallish cloches only. But I would suggest choosing instead a taller and more heavily cropping variety such as Early Bird or Foremost.

If you are not a cook, you will probably like to grow spinach! It is an excellent standby, as it is possible to gather it in every month of the year. Ensure a succession and do not neglect this month's sowing. Use the Giant Prickly seeded variety.

S.H. Chase

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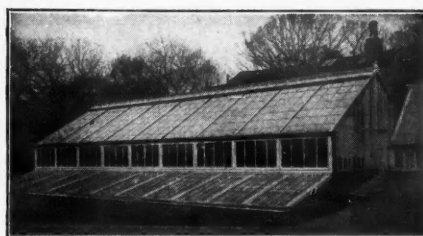
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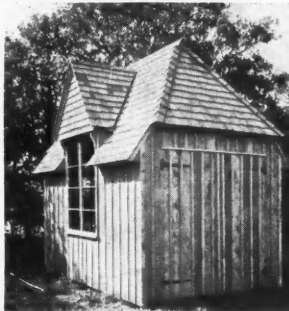
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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCIV. No. 2437

OCTOBER 1, 1943



Harlip

MISS ANN MITCHELL

Miss Mitchell, only daughter of Major C. C. Mitchell, of Ballynure, Grange Con, Co. Wicklow, is serving with the W.R.N.S. Her father is Joint-Master of the Kildare Hounds with Sir Francis Brooke, Bt.

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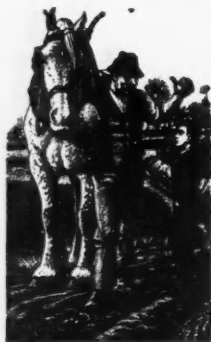
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The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in COUNTRY LIFE should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

ART AND VIRTUE

THE philosopher Earl of Shaftesbury was quoted last week in these pages as hoping that, if the noble spirit engendered by the war for the liberty of Europe could be carried forward into Peace, the expansion of knowledge, industry and sense would render Great Britain "the principal seat of the arts." He lived, and wrote, during Marlborough's wars, and it was in a measure due to the sanction given by his writings to the serious pursuit of sound taste that we now look back on the century that followed as the golden age of building and the domestic arts, when, it seems, nothing could be made that was ugly. Is there any connection, as Shaftesbury maintained there was, between virtue and the arts? Britain has never stood so high as she does to-day in the moral sphere, under the inspiring leadership of another Churchill, and the need after the war for a commensurate resurrection in that of the arts, especially of building, requires no emphasis. But there are no precedents to encourage the belief that the moral virtues have aesthetic counterparts, unless strenuous efforts, taking advantage of the moral situation, are made, and sustained, to translate the one scale of values into the other. Pericles succeeded in doing so after the Persian Wars, and Greece got the Parthenon; Wren, and the aristocratic classicists, succeeded and produced the Georgian house. The problem now is to do for a nation of millions what they did for compact highly educated communities.

Once tastes are formed, dispute is proverbially useless. Therefore the Council for Education in Appreciation of Physical Environment (a title for which we hope a more inspiring alternative will soon be found), which has been formed with the encouragement of the Minister of Education to do for democratic what Shaftesbury did for aristocratic England, is wise to concentrate its attention on the rising generation. An attractive syllabus has been devised for education authorities, already adopted by some, and when publishers are relieved from war restrictions we hope that the Council's appeal for more suitable books will be met. Meanwhile every town and village affords examples for warning and encouragement. A proposal with great possibilities is to incline the taste of children by the better design and workmanship of toys—all countries with good native taste have imaginative if simple toys. But the child of to-day foreshadows its mature interests all too clearly in expecting toys of ever-increasing scientific complexity. It is a daunting thought that popular science may still have far to go before realising the occult truth, clear by intuition only to the world's greatest artists, that visual beauty has a scientific basis in an intricate geometry.

ALTERNATIVE TO UTHWATT

IN commenting last week on the urgent need for a decision with regard to the chief proposals of the Uthwatt Committee we had no desire to put the words of that decision into the Government's mouth. Though the Uthwatt Committee was appointed as the most authoritative body of expert and unbiased opinion available, there may be sound reasons for preferring to theirs some other solution of the planning-compensation problem. If so those reasons should be stated, and stated at once. But let them be those of public policy and not of sectional interest, and let the preferred solution be explained and accepted with the least possible delay. If "fighting the Uthwatt Report tooth and nail" is to become the order of the day in influential quarters, there will have been added one more element to the chaos which threatens to overwhelm the reconstruction effort. If a better solution can be found at once there will still be more delay, it is true, but the reasons for it will be understood and it need not prove fatal. The proposal to purchase development rights and the scheme for a periodic levy are admittedly only a rough and ready solution of the problem: an attempt, in the words of the Report, to cut the Gordian knot by "taking for the community some fixed proportion of the whole of any increase in site values without any attempt at precise analysis of the causes to which it may be due." Not unreasonable objection has been taken to a plan which, admittedly full of anomalies in its comprehensive treatment of "betterment," makes no comprehensive effort to deal with "worsenment" at all.

QUINQUENNIAL PLANS

ANY practicable plan less rough and ready than the Uthwatt method for dealing with "betterment" (or ignoring "worsenment") should be welcomed. A plan has recently been put forward which might do so by a constructive change in the machinery of planning itself. The proposal is that the present intensive development procedure should be replaced by a system of successive operative plans to be adopted every five years. Each quinquennial plan would not necessarily differ greatly from

SUNSET

THE inner branches hold the light—
Each tree seems luminous within—
The sun strikes up; the under edge
Of every bough is brightest now.
Their twilight swirl the birds begin.
Each frosty spruce is lined with bronze
And every scything swallow's underwing
The same bronze dazzle carries.
But soon soft haze bewilders everything
And outer shade with inmost lustre marries.
I found most lovely the theatrical
Up-sloping ray resulting from the fall
Of the body of radiance: branch, bird and cloud
Wind-stroked, all lighted from below;
But a mere instant were they so—
Too hastily, the painting sun withdraws himself!

SHIELA STEEN.

the previous plan, but the uncertainties of interim development procedure would be removed. The schemes would become "final" at a fixed date though subject to periodic review, new plans coming into force simultaneously. The effect, it is contended, would be to create certainty in the minds of the public who would then know at any given time what is going to be done and when planning is to be reconsidered. Each case of "betterment" or "worsenment" could be considered by comparing values at the date of the current plan with those when the previous plan was made operative, though presumably the time when it could be said that loss or gain had been incurred or reaped would be confined to a sale of the land or its development. Such a reform of planning procedure would certainly simplify the compensation issue and, though its angle of attack is new, it will certainly invite consideration should the Government decide against passing legislation on the lines recommended in the Uthwatt Report.

MEMORABLE CHARACTERS

THE sad coincidence of their deaths within a week links Sir Kingsley Wood, Earl Bathurst, and the Earl of Kenmare, better known as Viscount Castlerosse: widely different individuals but each outstanding of his type. The late Chancellor was the ideal public servant. By training a solicitor, he added the grasp and adaptability of his calling to his admirable personal qualities in a succession of Ministerial offices, in each of which he showed himself more than competent. Lord Bathurst was the ideal big country landowner, adapting the great Cirencester estate to a progressive going concern, yet preserving in it the best elements of tradition. In his mastership of the Cirencester V.W.H. for over half a century he was as notable as an expert and writer as a master of horse and hound. Of Viscount Castlerosse it might be said, both literally and figuratively, that he "leaves a gap in society." He was a blend of the modern and up-to-date man of the world and the Georgian buck, with his large, rosy and cheerful countenance, his imposing bulk and the almost flamboyant splendour of his way of life. His amusing talk made him the best of company: something of the peculiar flavour of which he imparted to his writing. Having an immense acquaintance, he wrote racily and briskly about striking personalities in many walks of life, not merely of those upper circles which many rather mysteriously like to know at second hand. Of all three it can be said that they were memorable characters in an age so largely made up of commonplace persons.

CITY CHURCH RESTORATION

THE City church of St. Stephen Walbrook was hitherto wholly invisible. Always famous for its exquisite interior, its outside now arrests the eye with unexpected picturesqueness. Its roof was previously of lead and undistinguished, as so many, to be frank, of Wren's roofs are. Now it has grey corrugated asbestos sheeting and red ridge tiles, and the result is to reproduce, with startling success, the effect and texture of pantiles, with which the great majority of the famous romanesque and Renaissance churches of Italy are roofed, and which are unsurpassed for pictorial effect. The cunning (or accidental?) example of St. Stephen's should be taken to heart. Battle-scarred as they are, and to be seen from angles that Wren did not visualise, in the new London the City churches will no longer be related to trim brick buildings as their designer intended. They will have acquired a romantic, ancient character and will have to reflect that quality externally to hold their own. This, in some cases, could undoubtedly be produced simply, effectively, and appropriately, by replacing Wren's dull, cheaply-finished lead with pantile roofs.

A PLEA FOR POCKETS

TAILORS are doubtless among the many who deserve sympathy in the present times, but sometimes they seem a little hard to please considering that "there is a war on." The National Federation of Merchant Tailors have lately been demanding that the number of pockets in "three-piece suits" should be raised from eight to 10. If the average man will conduct a census of his pockets in a pre-war suit he will probably find that he has 11, five in his jacket, four in his waistcoat and two in his trousers. At the very most, with a ship pocket and a second inside breast pocket, he may have 13. It is difficult to believe that out of the normal 11 he could not dispense with two in his waistcoat and the ticket pocket in his coat, and there he is not "one over the eight" but down to that number without any excessive hardship. Now, the tailors are altruistically fighting his battle for him in demanding more, for it would presumably be less trouble for them to make fewer. Perhaps however they have also one not wholly unselfish motive. They love their art; they hate to see their masterpieces distorted by customers filling their pockets with cumbrous objects. If the customer has more pockets he might disperse the load more evenly. Will that argument melt Mr. Dalton's heart?

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES . . .

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

ONE of the effects of the ploughing up of pastures and the increased acreage put down to cereal crops was a reduction of the number of sheep in the country. In a recent issue of COUNTRY LIFE Cincinnati gave a cheerful account of the lamb market, but this was a new development, sheep having disappeared from many farms and this is particularly the case with the small farmer working a holding of a hundred odd acres who in the past ran a flock of some 30 or 40 of the animals rather more on account of their value for manuring the ground and consolidating the soil than for the profit made by sale of lambs and wool. An animal which can be trusted to manure a field evenly and thoroughly, and to tread the surface down to the right consistency, is one that pulls its weight in more ways than one.

Often these small men, with the claims of their dairy herd to consider, cannot spare the feed for even a small flock of sheep and, moreover, with reduced labour cannot find the time to manage them. The loss to the soil of valuable manure has therefore to be made up with chemicals, and in the long run the results are very far from being the same. The shortage of farm-yard manure, or "muck," to-day is such that in many places a king's ransom would not buy a cartload, and one wonders that a farmer dares run the risk of putting this valuable stuff out in the fields without a police guard on duty at night.

WITH longing I look back to those days when I worked a garden in Sinai, and fertilised it with an inexhaustible supply of the finest natural manure in the world. This came from a large cave in the vicinity in which the Beduin Arabs had corralled their sheep for possibly some 4,000 years or more, and the floor was covered with a deposit of dark peat-like substance a matter of 6 ft. deep. With it I nearly achieved the impossible, the dream of every gardener—the production of Brussels sprouts which resemble the picture on the seed packet.

My Turkish gardener asked me one day how long the manure had been in the cave, and I said at random "4,000 years." As years counted in thousands conveyed nothing to him I added that I thought probably that the Nebi Mousa (Prophet Moses) had started it by putting the sheep of the Israelites in the cave during the Wanderings, and after this the fertiliser was known to all the gardeners in the district as the *zibl Nebi Mousa* (the manure of the Prophet Moses).

IT is not often that one can have too much of a good thing, but I have a memory of an occasion when I had an experience with rather too many sheep. I was about to go up the Red Sea to Suez in a small coasting steamer of the Khedivial Mail Line, which had just dropped anchor in the harbour, and my Arab officer had been down to the ship to see if my cabin was reserved and in order. This officer spoke English fluently, but with a marked accent, and I was a trifle puzzled when he returned from the steamer and said: "I do not think you will be very comfortable, Saré, as the sheep is full of shé!"

When I got on board I found he had not exaggerated in any way as the whole length of the deck, from bow to stern, was so densely packed with the animals one had to walk about over them on planks supported on barrels. When I opened the door of my cabin two huge fat-tailed rams forced their way past me and announced their intention of staying there, but as on the last voyage I had made I had shared a



Viscount Newport

SUN AND BREEZES: ON HELFORD RIVER, CORNWALL

cabin with an Assyrian drug trafficker and a Jap I was becoming inured to queer stable companions. Moreover, I am fond of sheep and have a respect for them.

During dinner that night half a dozen sheep came in with the stewards with every course so that by the time dessert was put on the table the saloon looked like the busiest corner of Weyhill sheep fair. They were of the long-haired, highly-scented variety from the Aden district, and that night a light following wind sprang up, causing the vessel to travel in a dead calm; the stench of some two thousand rams and ewes in a steamy temperature of 95° will live in my memory for ever as "smells are surer than sights or sounds to make the heart-strings crack."

IT will be impossible to go on alluding to this war as World War No. 2 after it has ended, as when No. 3 starts the system will become too cumbersome, and almost as trying as the steady recurrence of Henry in our list of monarchs and Louis in that of the French. It will be necessary to christen it with some distinctive name, as was done in the case of the Seven Years' War, the Crimean War and the Wars of the Roses. It has been suggested by a cynic that it should be called the Talkative War as it was heralded by monthly screechings from Hitler, which sounded like fights over bones in the striped hyaenas' cage, and since then never in the history of the human race has there been such a spate of speeches, pronouncements, fulminations and idle chatter by Ministers in office, Ministers out of office, stray M.P.s, leaders of industry, retired admirals and generals, as has been poured out since 1939.

A few weeks ago a responsible official stated in a speech that demobilisation at the end of the war would be organised on the principle of releasing the "key" men first, and almost immediately afterwards an equally responsible official in another outpouring said that on demobilisation priority would be given to those with the longest service. One of these spokesmen for the Government must have been wrong, and it is to be hoped we shall not return to the "key" man business of 1918 and 1919, when thousands of very glib and persuasive *base wallahs* with about one year's service were released as "key" men, while home-sick warriors with four years of war behind them and no leave to break it, were held almost interminably in such forsaken spots as Baghdad, Jaffa, Kantara and Salonica.

A QUESTION that has been asked more than once is What are the meaning and derivation of the word knot in nautical parlance. I remember that the Brains Trust once replied that it was the distance run by a ship in a certain time and the word

was derived from the knots on the *lead* line. I would venture to suggest that the origin of the word is not the knots on the *lead* line, but those on the *log* line—a very different matter. The lead line is used solely for measuring the fathoms of water beneath the ship, whereas the log line was used for estimating the number of knots at which the ship was travelling. I use the past tense in connection with the log line, as I imagine that this cumbersome and not altogether accurate relic of sailing-ship days is no longer used, but I have seen the old-fashioned lead line in action in modern mail-boats equipped with the latest marine inventions for every sort of reckoning.

THE old log line was a length of stout cord rolled on a wooden roller equipped with two handles. The line itself was fitted at the end with a small canvas bag, which was kept open against the way of the ship by a wooden peg fitted into a small block of wood, and along the line were a series of knots at regular intervals. On the order "Heave the log," three apprentices would come up on to the poop of the ship, fit the wooden peg into the chock to keep the canvas bag open; and then one of the apprentices, usually the junior, would raise the roller above his head at arm's length, a second would heave the line over the side, and the third, the senior, with a half-minute glass in his hand would turn it when the second apprentice shouted "Turn!" on the bunting marking the end of the stray-line passing the rail. When the sand in the glass ran out the senior would shout "Stop!"; the boy in charge of the line would grab it with both hands, and the sudden jerk would pull the peg out of the chock thus reversing the position of the bag and removing the resistance. All that had to be done then was to count the number of knots which had passed the rail, wind up the roller again and work out the little sum required to find the speed of the ship.

In the old days of the tea and wool clippers the speed at which they travelled was remarkable, and 15 knots was a quite common occurrence with a strong and favourable wind. I believe that the record is 18 knots, but whether the famous *Cutty Sark* accomplished this or one of her many rivals in the good old days of sail, has escaped my memory. To-day the only sailing ships afloat are those owned by the Finns and some Scandinavian nations, and these, it would seem, are not in the same class as the ships of yester-year. My reason for thinking this is that their voyages are reported in the Press, and their runs from Australia are invariably in the neighbourhood of 120 days. Fifty years ago a sailor from one of the well-known clippers would not have been seen talking to a man from a ship which had taken over 100 days on this run.

WELSH WEAVING THROUGH THE AGES

Written and Illustrated by M. WIGHT



WOOLLEN MILL AT TALYPONT, CARDIGANSHIRE, FOUNDED IN 1809

WELSH flannel may not sound a very inspiring topic, but the Welsh woollen industry has had a remarkable history, stretching back for many centuries. Weaving was certainly practised by the Celtic inhabitants of this country long before the Romans came: a thousand years ago the laws of Howell Dda included regulations for the woollen trade.

A fresh start came in the Middle Ages with Flemish immigrants settling in South Wales as well as in eastern England and introducing new methods. To them is owed the introduction of the fulling mill, called a pandy, at least as early as the fourteenth century. It is doubtful whether there is now one of these still working as a separate concern, but the old method survives in some of the factories where the whole process of woollen manufacture goes on.

In the original pandy, a water-wheel was harnessed to work the two heavy wooden hammers that, rising and falling alternately, beat the cloth in the "stocks." As time went on and fresh machinery was invented for the other processes of manufacture, this too was worked by power derived from the water-wheel. This accounts for the industry having survived in Wales so much longer than similar work in England, where the modern tendency is to do away with mills on the rivers to lessen the danger of floods: the value of the power obtainable does not compensate for the loss of valuable agricultural land. In Wales the rapid streams afford unlimited cheap power for factories, either by means of the old water-wheel or through dynamos generating electricity.

At Penmachno in Carnarvonshire there is a large and well-equipped woollen factory with just below it a ruined pandy immortalised by David Cox: only the crumbling walls and the wheel remain, but the splendid waterfall generates power of great value, not only to the modern mill but to the whole district.

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the number of such mills increased rapidly, and the Welsh woollen trade became one of the

largest concerns in the whole country. Cardiff and Carmarthen were among the staple towns through which wool was sold into England. The industry spread into every Welsh county and along the Border. So far, except for the fulling mills where the cloth was finished, the work was purely domestic: the farmer clipped the wool, his women-folk carded and spun it; every village had its weaver with his hand-loom; the only factory process was the scouring and pressing at the pandy.

By the eighteenth century, as one gathers from the numerous travellers who were exploring Wales at that time, the amount of cloth produced far exceeded the needs of the Welsh people, and there was a large trade with England and across the seas. A fortnightly market at Welshpool saw many Welsh parties bringing bales of flannel to be bought by English merchants. The traditional Welsh costumes worn by the women consisted chiefly of woollen materials, linseys, flannel and shawls. Some of these materials, harsh flannels woven in check designs, are still used for aprons and such like: the Welsh had traditional plaids like the Scottish tartans. In many copies of *A Guide to Glyn Neath*, published in 1835 by William Young, the painter of much Swansea porcelain, little patterns of flannel in bright plaid designs are pasted. Young says that each "glen" had its own plaid: the same is said in Cardigan and Pembroke.

By the end of the eighteenth century the machines invented in Lancashire for cotton spinning began to be adapted to the needs of the woollen industry, and then began the change-over to the factory system. Since big machines cannot be worked in small homes as the spinning-wheel was, there followed the building of special places to house the new machinery. There still survive some of the earlier factories in which the dwelling-house and the machine-rooms are all under the same roof. An up-to-date factory now is the one at Llanwrtyd Wells given to the British Legion and worked by disabled soldiers of the last war. Before then it had been worked by an old man and his son, producing some of the most delightful tweeds made in Wales, and winning prizes all over the country. The rooms now used as offices were where the family lived.

Near Carmarthen a fine modern factory has been built close to the little old building that first housed both the machines and their master: the new one has a water-wheel at each end. Many factories were built for the new machinery, especially on the upper Severn and the Dee and in Carnarvonshire. Weavers instead of working at home went to work in sheds containing from six to fifty looms, built over blocks of cottages, just as the Coventry ribbon weavers lived and worked. Such buildings can be seen in towns like Newtown, Montgomeryshire, though no longer full of busy looms.

The annual value of the white flannels sold at Welshpool about 1790 was estimated at £200,000. By the middle of the nineteenth century, the industry had become concentrated into towns such as Llangollen, Llanidloes and Newtown, and the little rural factories dwindled.

Then South Wales took its turn, for it was not until about 1850 that power looms were introduced there. Factories were set up in the valleys of the Towy and Teifi, and now these are the chief centres of the trade.

After the pandy, the first machine to be used was the spinning engine, which prepared the wool for the spinner; this came in about 1820. A preliminary process was performed by another machine known by its English name of devil. This was a spiked cylinder which roughly teased out the wool preparatory to



A 200-YEAR-OLD HAND-LOOM STILL IN USE

carding. Originally this was done with hand carding tools: flat pieces of wood rather like butter hands but covered with steel brushing, like fierce hair-brushes.

The spinning jenny, which provoked such rioting in Lancashire, was invented about 1767 but must have taken a long time to penetrate the remote Welsh valleys after being adapted for woollens. One of the surprising things about these little factories is the way in which big machines weighing many tons have been installed, miles from any railway, and over hilly and rough roads. One of the minor tragedies of the big coal strike was the quantity of interesting old machinery that got broken up for firewood, some of it just about to be removed to the Welsh National Museum.

Until all the processes of cloth-making had become concentrated into factories, the wool must pass through many hands and travel extensively about the country before it was ready for sale. Even now the old custom prevails by which a farmer sending his clip to the local factory, expects no money payment but specifies what kind of finished goods he wants in exchange. One sees sacks of wool marked with the owners' names and their orders, thus "Mrs Jones Bryn Hafod, blankets: Mr. Davies, Tre Owen, flannel," and so on. The surplus wool is retained in payment for the work done: an interesting survival of barter.

In the old days when the wool passed through many hands, this was not quite so simple. The farmer might have to take his wool to someone for spinning; the yarn he would take to the nearest weaver, and the cloth would then go to the pandy for finishing. Even in recent times a villager wanting blankets has been known to give the order, not to a factory but to the farmer, who sent the necessary wool to the spinners, who passed on the yarn to a weaver, who sent the material to the fuller, who presumably returned the finished article to the farmer, for it was he who was paid for the blankets!



DAVID COX'S PANDY MILL, NOW A POWER-HOUSE: ABOVE THE WATERFALL AT PENMACHNO, CARNARVONSHIRE

Another story from Cardiganshire not so long ago tells of a farmer who ordered girths for his horses to be woven from his wool. When he took delivery, he rolled them up, and gave in payment rounds of cheese of the same diameter as the rolls of girths.

All this tells of a way of life which has been largely shattered by the coming of mass production, but which was a pleasing example of mutual aid in a small community. The worst enemies of the Welsh woollen industry are the ready-made and the motor car that takes it—or took it before the war—into the most

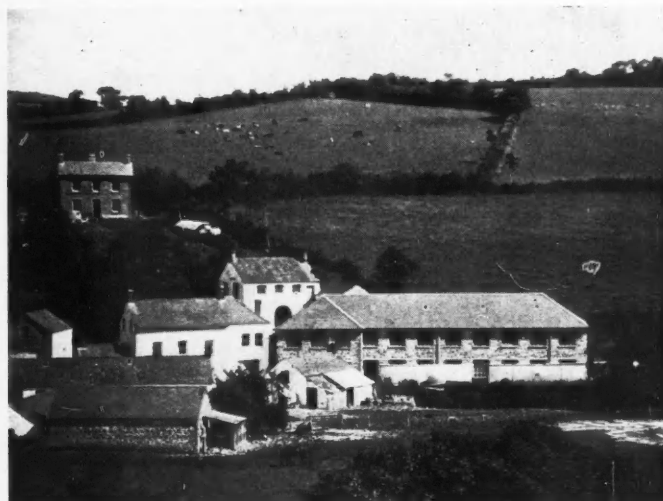
remote places, where formerly people were largely self-supporting. In addition to supplying local wants, a certain amount of trade was done at fairs and markets, but every year now sees more cheapjack stalls there and fewer country trades.

Visitors are generally welcome to see the factory at work. First comes sorting of the



MILL-WHEEL NEAR FESTINIOG, MERIONETHSHIRE

(Right) WOODEN HAMMERS INSIDE A PANDY BEAT THE CLOTH IN THE "STOCKS"



A NEW MILL NEAR AN OLD IN CARMARTHENSHIRE



A CARMARTHENSHIRE WEAVER
WINDING BOBBINS



THE STAFF OF A NORTH
PEMBROKESHIRE MILL



A SPINSTER WEIGHING WOOL INTO A
CARDING MACHINE

wool, which must be done by hand and needs more skill than the rest of the work: not only do fleeces vary in quality, but there may be ten grades in one fleece: the smallest factory will sort its wool into five grades for different purposes. Then it is washed and dried, and often dyed and dried again.

On an old-fashioned carding machine the wool has to be weighed and spread evenly on the feeder: this takes the whole work of a boy or girl. For spinning there are still in use machines of very different ages: some worked by hand. Most factories have power looms worked by the water or electric power which runs through the mill: some have kept a hand loom which may be anything up to 200 years old, for weaving shawls, blankets and stair carpeting.

Then comes fulling in the pandy: washing is necessary to remove the natural oil of the wool and to shrink the material so that it will never shrink again. In the good old days cloth might soak for a week or more in the stream before being fixed on the tenter, a long wooden frame set up in the open, where it dried. Lastly it is teased or teasled, to raise the nap, and pressed between layers of thick cardboard in a hot press.

One of the most interesting old pandies in Wales came to an end shortly before the war,

and the machinery was sold as scrap iron. It was last worked by Daniel Rhydderch or Roderick, at Abergorlech; his family had owned it for over 300 years. He used to dye the famous red cloth, which is said to have frightened the French invaders in 1797.

As a rule the dyeing is done in the wool before it is spun, or in the yarn. Formerly Welsh tweed was rather a dull material, in sober greys and browns: now most of the factories understand the use of good dyes, and produce materials gay enough for anyone: the special dyes for otter-hunting kit and the archers' green are also used.

A survey made in 1926 found factories like these working in every Welsh county: since then the number has continued slowly to decline, owing to competition by mass-produced stuff and to the lessened demand for miners' flannels due to depression in the Welsh coal-fields.

The survey describes mills varying in size from a staff of one to quite a big concern. One or two are owned as part of an estate, where the owners take an interest in their work. One such has a flock of black sheep whose clip is sent to the mill to make cloth for the estate men. Black sheep wool is not really black, but a rich brown, which produces delightful cloth.

On the Llanover estate was found a mill

dated 1836, which contains one of the old hammer mills for the fulling, and some machinery brought from a mill near Crickhowell, now making paper. Pembrokeshire still has a few mills: there used to be one at St. David's on the little river near the cathedral: now the grandson of the last weaver there runs a mill at Solva and was proud to supply tweeds to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. His father was said "to weave sonnets as well as he could weave cloth," and the present owner is a great singer and trainer of choirs. His cloth has gone into many parts of the world.

Peculiar to Wales are "cartheni," closely woven reversible rugs made of the harsh mountain sheep wool, in very bright colours, and manufactured on a jacquard loom as lace is. They use up wool which is too hard for tweeds, and can be used as carpets for small rooms. In the old days the most highly skilled weavers could make figured fabric with a treadle loom: one of them produced a quilt bearing a picture of Carnarvon Castle, to be given to King Edward VII when he visited the town.

To-day the Welsh weavers who are left at home are making blankets and wool for knitting; but plans for the future of the industry are being prepared through the Rural Community Council, which has already done much to improve design and colouring.



SORTING WOOL IN A PEMBROKESHIRE MILL. (Right) HOMESPUN FOR SALE IN CARMARTHEN MARKET

WOL, MY TAWNY OWL

By ANSTACE GOODHART

I was on Primrose Day that I first met Wol, my tawny owl. I went to a wood I had to inspect, and under an oak I found three miserable little bundles of wet fluff lying in the rain. I thought I had seen an owl fly away, so I decided to leave them there in the hope that she would somehow get them back into their nest. When I returned from work that evening after a day of continual rain I looked in at the wood; the three bundles were still there, but two were dead and the third shivered so much that I did not think he could last much longer. I took him back to my billet and borrowed a couple of dusters and a basket.

After I had wrapped him up well I hung him on the door and hurried to telephone to my mother to find out what was the best food to give him. The answer was "mice," but it was more easily said than done. I could not find a mouse anywhere, so I went into the garden and dug up some worms. But Wol did not really like them, and I did not like cutting them

learning younger than if he had lived a natural life. He would rush along waving his wings, but it was a long time before he actually managed to leave the ground, and then it was more like an enormous hop than real flying. When feeling very pleased with life he would sometimes perform a slow and deliberate ballet dance. It consisted of beating his wings together over his head, stretching out first one feathered leg and then the other while he hopped majestically from side to side. At the same time he rolled his head about with a most amusing expression on his face.

As soon as he could fly reasonably well I put him in a tree in the morning and left him there all day while I was at work—which was at this time near my home. He seemed quite oblivious of all the small birds that pestered him, though sometimes they flew so close that he was actually touched by their wings. We could always tell where he was, as there was a continual shrill chattering of blackbirds and jays.

I put him back to bed every night, though this annoyed him rather, as he was just beginning to feel really lively at this time. But he was generally fairly good and flew on to my shoulder when I called him, though there were several occasions when he kept me up till nearly midnight while he sat on the highest branch of a tree and just wagged his head at

to be played with and stroked. He has a peculiar purring note which he uses when he is particularly happy, especially when you rub his legs and tummy. He will sit on my shoulder for hours on end just gently playing with my hair and nibbling my ear with his beak. He is never a bit fierce though it is sometimes rather painful when he lands on one's head.

I think he gets rather lonely at night, as he loves to come into my bedroom and sit on the bed-end and chatter to me. I do not fully appreciate these nocturnal visits; nor do the other members of the household who have been favoured with them, but short of shutting our windows nothing will discourage him.

He is quite unafraid of anything or anybody, but he gets extremely angry when he sees our Persian cat and jumps up and down on his perch with rage and swears in loud squawks. Luckily the cat is terrified of him and runs off when he hears him.

Wol is most inquisitive and when he hears anyone splashing in a bath he at once flies in through the window and sits on the cold tap looking very wise. We used to find it rather embarrassing but have now got quite used to it. In fact you never know where you are going to find him next, especially if he is hungry, as he comes in and will not let you have any peace until he is fed. We tried to train him to catch his own food by dragging a dead mouse through the grass on a piece of cotton. He just looked at it, and then at us, and with a pitying look wagged his head from side to side.

Now that he is fully fledged he is really beautiful. I had not before realised how much colour there is in a tawny owl. He is roughly pale fawn all over with brilliant tawny stripes down his breast, and his amusingly expressive eyebrows are also tawny. Like a grouse he wears lovely soft gaiters, and he delights in running on tiptoe so that you may appreciate the full beauty of them. He is darker on the



WOL AT THE AGE OF THREE WEEKS

up. However, he soon realised that nothing better was forthcoming and consented to eat them at two-hourly intervals during the night. The saucer of worms was kept under my bed at first, but this was not very successful as they persisted in leaving the saucer and wandering around the room. I was very glad when morning came, since it was only then that Wol was quiet and stopped peeping pathetically.

I had nowhere to leave him during the day, so he had to come to work with me in his little basket. On the way I bought him some lights, of which he approved wholeheartedly. In fact lights were his stable diet for the next four days, occasionally varied by a little liver. While we measured our trees Wol remained in his basket and whenever we had a break he would be fed and played with.

He was very amusing when he learned to walk, as he pulled himself along with his beak like a parrot, though his large feet seldom seemed to go in the right direction. When I had had him two days he caused great excitement by opening his left eye, and then on the next day he managed the right one, though it was two or three weeks before he could open them really wide, and I do not think he could see much with them. During this period he also became completely house-trained.

When I went home at the week-end I took him with me in the train, and he waddled round the carriage floor quite happily, much to the amusement of the occupants. He settled down very well in his new home, a vacant dog-kennel, and was delighted to be given the right food at last. The first mouse I gave him disappeared in the twinkling of an eye, all except the tail which hung over the side of his beak until he had recovered sufficient breath to gollop that down too. Fortunately as soon as my friends met them they all sent me little parcels of mice which eased the food situation, as he ate five or six a day.

The next stage in his career, at about three weeks old, was learning to fly. It was a slow and laborious procedure, as he was probably



AT THE AGE OF FIVE WEEKS

me, informing me that nothing would induce him to come down. It was probably just coincidence, but if I counted him out in a very fierce voice he usually arrived before I got to "ten."

When he was about six weeks old we decided that he could stay out all night. I was much afraid that he would fly away and leave us, but he remained near the house all night, and appeared very pleased to see me in the morning as he flew straight down. Since that night he has never been shut up at all but allowed to go where he pleases. He never goes very far and spends most of his time on one or two favourite trees.

At this time our supply of mice became dangerously low, but we managed to keep him going on rats caught at a farm. He was unable to tackle these rats whole, so I had the unpleasant job of skinning them and cutting them up into reasonably small portions.

The easiest food to catch was fish, mostly small roach from our lake, and these he would swallow in one but always head first. He loved to perch on the bank while I fished for them, and as soon as I caught one I would take it off the hook and give it to him while it still wriggled. His face assumed a beatific expression as the fish squirmed down. I do not know whether his early diet made him dislike worms, but he will not even look at them, or at beetles or woodlice.

Wol is very affectionate and really loves



"HE WILL SIT ON MY SHOULDER FOR HOURS"

back and has dark wings with about a 30-in. span. His flight is silent; in fact—

So silently the brown owl flies
I sometimes scarce believe my eyes
Until I start to hear him shout
To timid mice "Come out! Come out!"

Recently when I went to feed him in the evening he did not answer to my call and I was unable to find him anywhere. I hunted high and low but he had disappeared. Very sad at heart I resigned myself to the fact that at last he had flown away. He had been gone for two days when at five o'clock on a Monday morning he arrived on my window sill with a loud squawk. I hurried out into the garden to find him some food, as he was desperately hungry. He was very obviously pleased to see me, and I was just wondering where he could have been when a fluffy little Jenny Howlet flew by and perched on a low branch of a spruce. Wol immediately flew up, and there they sat together murmuring sweet nothings. So then I knew the cause of his week-end absence.

COLLECTORS' QUESTIONS

We invite readers to submit their problems as to articles of interest to the connoisseur to the judgment of the COUNTRY LIFE panel of experts, and we propose to publish further selections of the most generally interesting questions and answers at short intervals. It must be emphasised that no valuations can be made, and we specially ask that photographs, rubbings or full descriptions only shall be sent, and in no circumstances objects of any kind. Questions should be addressed to the Editor, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, W.C.2. A stamped, addressed envelope should be enclosed.

A HOGARTHIAN PICTURE

THIS amusing and Hogarthian The Poor Artist was originally attributed to Collet by Christie's, where I bought it. But I do not believe the attribution to be correct, judging by an example of his work in my little collection. What is your opinion?—WILFRED PARTINGTON, 12, Denmark Avenue, Wimbledon, S.W.19.

The subject and treatment are palpably influenced by Hogarth. The only attribution alternative to Collet is, of course, to Hogarth himself, filling in an idle moment. The painting is more manly in texture and painter-like in handling than the generality of Collet's work, which, Hogarthian in subject, is stiffly and insensitively painted.

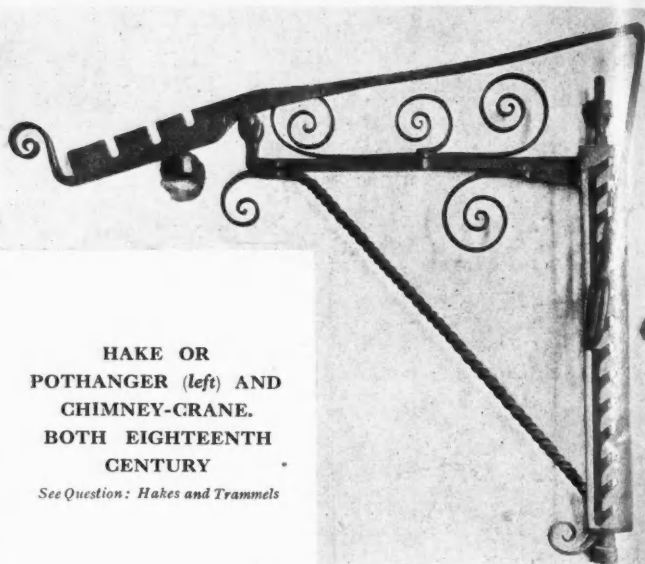
HAKES AND TRAMMELS

Can you tell me what the words hake and trammel signify? They are listed in an 18th-century inventory and appear to be distinct objects.—J. O'M., Highgate, N.6.

The word hake (akin to hook) was used for a pothook, especially in the eastern counties of England. In the *Annual Register* (1745) it is recorded that, during a thunderstorm at Field Dalling in Norfolk, a fire-ball descended the chimney of a cottage, melting the tea kettle and the hake on which it was suspended. A trammel is the hook and chain hanging from a pot-crane or chimney-crane described by a late 17th-century writer as "the country way of hanging potts and pans over the fire." The crane consists of an iron framework, with a device (usually a studded quadrant) for raising and lowering an arm on which a vessel was suspended over the fire. The term trammel is now obsolete except in local English and the United States. A novelist in 1889 in *A New England Girlhood* speaks of sometimes having "smirched our clean aprons against the swinging crane with its sooty pothooks and trammels."



"THE POOR ARTIST"
See Question: A Hogarthian Picture



HAKES OR
POTHANGER (left) AND
CHIMNEY-CRANE.
BOTH EIGHTEENTH
CENTURY

See Question: Hakes and Trammels

HALL-MARKS ON SILVER

May I as a constant reader of "Country Life" and enthusiastic beginner at collecting old English silver put the following before your experts?

At a recent sale at Christie's I bought a George II oval tea-caddy because I felt it to be of unusually beautiful proportions and design. It is plain, has a domed top and sliding bottom, chased coat of arms on one side and contains a removable lead lining (not included in the weight). It weighs 7 oz. 18 dwt. and is fully marked: London, 1739, by John Newton. But the marks are on the neck and not, as usually, on the body of the caddy.

Would you please give me your expert's opinion (1) as to the extent of this unusual place of marking affecting the chance of this piece not being considered fully genuine, or at least not first class? (2) whether unorthodox places of marking are sometimes found on genuine pieces? (3) how am I to find out whether this piece is authentic or not? (4) how the amateur is to safeguard against buying dubious or at least not first-class pieces when, as I am told, the market seems more than ever flooded with such items?—M. L. CALLENBERG, Lily Hill, Bracknell, Berkshire.

(1) A number of early tea-canisters are met with marked in this way, which are quite above suspicion; nor should this method of marking provoke an unjustifiable suspicion of the piece, if it is indeed genuine and the prospective buyer knows his business. If the marks are good and unrubbed their unusual position cannot affect the status of the object, if apart from this abnormality it is of high quality.

(2) Unorthodox places of marking are frequently to be found on perfectly genuine objects. This no more affects their genuineness than the

circumstance that some of the very finest early pieces bear no marks at all. The present craze for "marks" is greatly to be deplored. Whether a piece be well or badly marked cannot possibly affect its aesthetic qualities. Marks on silver should be relegated to the same position that signatures on pictures and armourers' marks on armour now occupy. They are the concern of the student and art-historian and not of the collector. They add an interest to an object but they do not materially affect its value.

(3) Submit it to an entirely unprejudiced and trustworthy dealer of wide experience (or a collector of the same standing), and pay him a fee. When all is said his is the knowledge, not yours.

(4) Until you have collected for many years the only safe course is to buy through a dealer in the category stated above. When you have done this you may be able to form your own opinion correctly about an object. On the other hand you will probably learn more quickly if you do burn your fingers half a dozen times.

The foregoing may appear to be somewhat unsympathetic replies to your queries, but there is no short cut to knowledge. You must either pay for instruction or pay for your mistakes. The dealer, who is your mentor, has probably paid for his experience far more heavily than you ever will. Don't hope for bargains in the big sale-rooms; the odds are too heavily against you. Buy through a dealer. He sells to you under a guarantee and takes the risk. If you buy independently you take the risk, with very little chance of being reimbursed if wrong.

INITIALS ON A DELFT PLATE

The illustration of a Delft plate in your issue of August 20 is of particular interest to me as I possess one in which the curious form of the lettering is identical, although some of the actual letters are different. But the four A's are all there and in the same place. My plate was sold to me as Netherlandish Delft, which I believe to be the correct ascription, and I think it was probably a memorial plate. There are several such plates in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, and they are described by Mr. R. Ham in his catalogue of the collection.

One is "P Anna. W.C.H.F." This is for Princess Anna. Willem Carl Hendrik Esso, is dated 1747, and was probably made to celebrate the nomination of William IV of Orange as



LETTERS ACROSS POSSIBLY MEANING
"ANNA KONINGEN. WILLEM ANNA"
See Question: Initials on a Delft Plate

Hereditary Stadtholder in 1747
(and his wife Princess Anna).

Another reads: "P V O R
en N S" (Prins van Oranje
en Nassau) and "W K H F O
P. V. O. R. ij (Willem Karel
Hendrik Friso Prins van
Oranje).

A late 17th-century plate
with portraits of William and
Mary has "K. W. V. B. T. en
K. G. M." (Koning Willem van
Britannien en Koningen Maria).

A portrait of William III
in armour has the initials
"P. V. O. R. K. U. G. B. T." (Prins
van Oranje Koning van Groot
Britannien).

One showing a child in a
cradle has the inscription "Vivat:
D: G V B 1748" (De Graaf
van Buren). It was made to
celebrate the birth of Count
van Buren, afterwards
Prince William V of Orange.

Finally, I should like to mention a plate
inscribed "Samuel and Marij Wood in Fram-
lingham in Suffolke 1745," the tradition in the
family who owned this plate in 1907 being that
their ancestors, Samuel Wood and his wife,
visited Delft and had a set of plates made for
them. It shows the close relations there were
between the two countries in those days.

Spelling varied in the Low Countries as in
England (e.g. Carl and Karel), and the potters
seem to have liked to increase the number of
initials, since they sometimes used two initials
for one word (e.g. O. R. = Oranje, N. S. =
Nassau, F. O. = Friso, K. G. = Koningen).

If my plate is a memorial one I suggest that
the line across might be meant for "Anna
Koningen. Willem Anna," but this is only a
surmise. On both the plates the last two letters
of the line across just touch, which may have
some significance. If it is proved that your
correspondent's plate is of English Delft could
it have been copied from a Netherlandish model.
The above examples may perhaps help in dis-
covering the meaning of the lettering.—SHEELAH
RUGGLES-BRICE, Midford Castle, Bath.

The initials on the plate illustrated on
August 20, were (across) A K G H A and
(down) A S G W A.]

A HEN AND CHICKEN TABLE

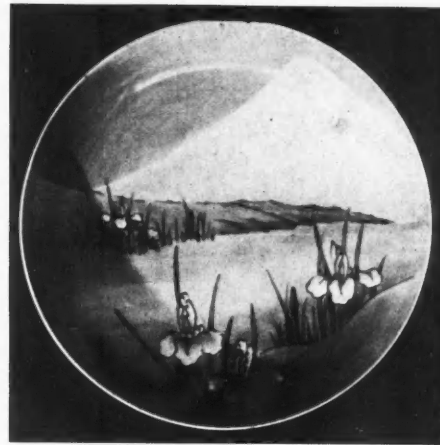
A small single table (mahogany) with
slender legs and top inlaid with a narrow band
of light wood is described in an old letter as a
hen and chicken table. Can you tell me the
reason of this name, which does not seem to apply
in this case?—L. T. N., Streatham, S.W.16.

This small table was originally part of a
set of four occasional tables known as quartette

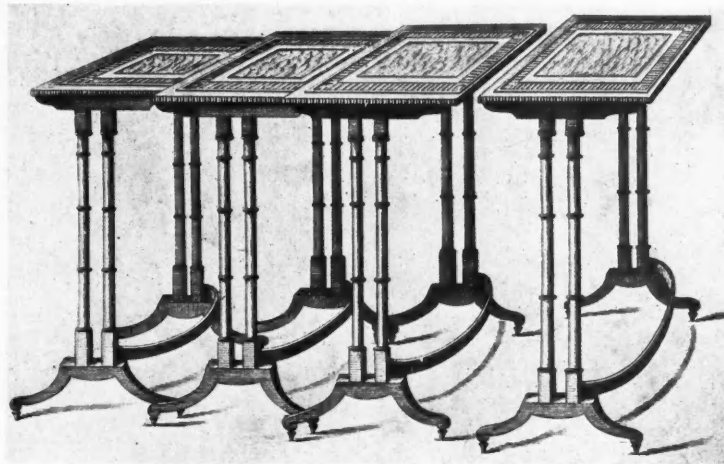
tables, defined as "a kind of small table made
to draw out of each other, and again enclosed
within each other when not in use" by Sheraton
in the *Cabinet Dictionary* (1803). They con-
tinued to be made in the Victorian period, with
different types of legs, and are described by the
author of the *Diningroom* (1877) as "little quar-
tette tables that fit and hide, each under and
within the larger to emerge separate and distinct
whenever required to do so."

A JAPANESE DISH

I enclose a photograph of a china dish I
picked up recently in a small junk shop and
shall be grateful if you can give me any infor-
mation as to where it was made. It is very heavy
and the colouring is blue and white. The picture
on it represents a river with irises growing on
the banks, and in the background there is a
mountain drawn rather in the Japanese style.
On the underside of the rim are conventional
flowers, while the pattern round the foot consists
of short thick strokes of blue on a white back-



IN HEAVY BLUE AND WHITE
NABESHIMA WARE FROM OKAWACHI
See Question: A Japanese Dish



DESIGN FOR A SET OF QUARTETTE (HEN AND CHICKEN) TABLES
FROM GEORGE SMITH'S HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, 1808

See Question: A Hen and Chicken Table



AN 18TH-CENTURY CLOCK
WHICH STRIKES WHEN A STRING
IS PULLED

See Question: Clock with Repeating Movement

ground. There is no mark on
the bottom of the dish.—R.
ADAMS, London, N.8.

The dish of which you have
sent a photograph was made
in Japan in the eighteenth
century. It is a characteristic
specimen of the porcelain made
at Okawachi, a place in the
province of Imari, in the south
of Japan, not far from Arita,
the town in which the so-called
"Imari ware" was produced.
The mountain which forms the
background of the scene is the
snow-capped sacred volcano
Fujiyama. The pattern round
the foot is evidently the comb-
pattern (*kushi-de*) so commonly
used in this position on Nabeshima
porcelain as to be almost
a hall-mark of the ware. The
purely Japanese character of the
design is typical of Nabeshima
as distinct from the "Imari
ware" of Arita, which was large-
ly decorated to suit the tastes
of the European market. Okawachi porcelain
is known as "Nabeshima ware" from the name
of the feudal prince by whom the factory was
founded in the seventeenth century.

CLOCK WITH REPEATING MOVEMENT

I enclose a photograph of a clock that I
should like to know about. It does not strike
the hour until one pulls a string when the hour
strikes, followed by the nearest quarter. Was this
a common feature of English clocks and if so
why? Is anything known about the maker—
Edward Avenell? I should be obliged if you
would enlighten me on these points.—FRANCIS
LAUDER, Bowden Hall, Chapel en le Frith,
Derbyshire.

Clocks fitted with repeating movements
were by no means uncommon in the eighteenth
century. This invention for telling the hours
within a quarter of an hour in the dark—for
instance, during the night when one was in bed
—was of real value in an age when matches
and electric light were unknown. The repeating
movement to clocks was invented in the late
seventeenth century both by the Rev. Edward
Barlow and Daniel Quare, the eminent clock-
maker.

Edward Avenell was apprenticed in 1698
and admitted to the Clockmakers Company in
1706. Like nearly all London clockmakers, he
also made watches. The following notice in the
Daily Courant of February 28, 1722, shows
this:

Lost last Wednesday, between the Royal
Exchange and Holbourn Bars, a Gold Watch made
by Edw. Avenell, No. 104, with a Gold Chain and
Seal. If offer'd to be sold, pawn'd, or valued, stop
it, and give Notice to Mr. John Chadwell, Gold-
smith, in Castle-Alley Birchinn-lane, and you shall
have 3 Guineas Reward.



1.—THE ABBEY ACROSS THE LAKE

BAYHAM ABBEY, SUSSEX—I

THE HOME OF THE MARQUESS CAMDEN ◊ By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

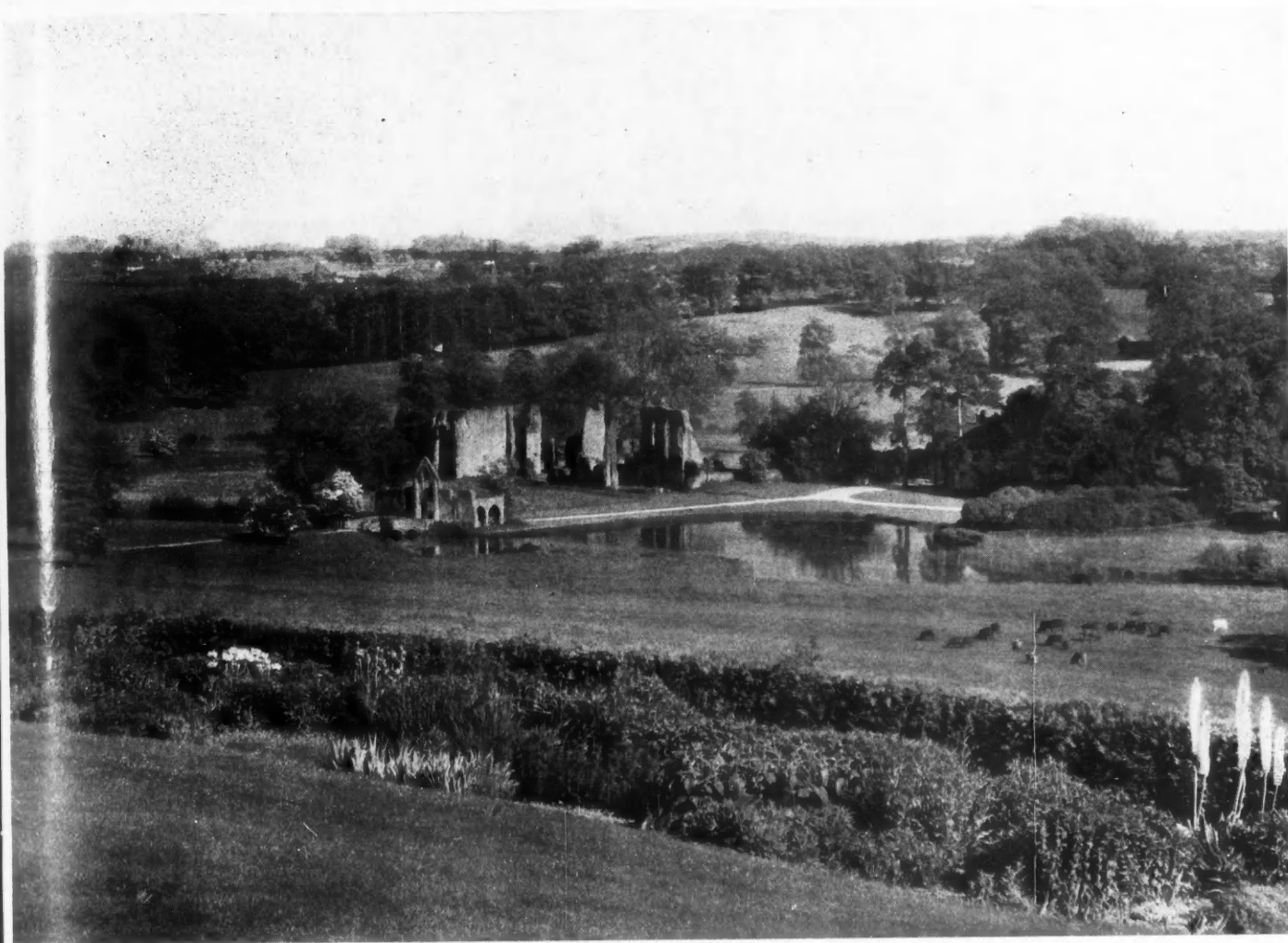


The ruined abbey, founded in 1200, is now the focus of a landscape owing something to Humphry Repton (1810) but improved chiefly in the nineteenth and present centuries.

“THE Story of a Landscape” would appropriately summarise the events that have gone to making Lord Camden’s home one of the loveliest even in the Kent-Sussex borderland, so rich in the picturesque. The ruins of the Premonstratensian abbey are not in the first category of importance with Fountains, Rievaulx and Tintern, though ecclesiologically interesting; nor is the house, designed by Brandon in 1870, more than representative of its period, though it contains some magnificent Reynolds family portraits. But the setting in which both lie has been gradually shaped through the centuries into a pattern of ideal English landscape, its enchanting picturesqueness apparently natural but actually the product of centuries of care and use. In that respect Bayham is allied with some of the greater ruins; both Fountains and Rievaulx, and to some extent Newstead, are the *cloux* of 18th-century landscape lay-outs. In this case, iron smelting must have made grim inroads on the woodlands during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; but early in the nineteenth century the process of “improving” the setting is illuminated by a set of detailed proposals by Repton which, though not carried out, throw interesting light on its condition 150 years ago.

Even in 1200 the wide valley of the Teise stream, five miles from the future Tunbridge Wells, was thought a pleasant place, for the new monastery was known as Beaulieu. Its founder in that year was Sir Robert de Turnham, one of Richard Coeur de Lion’s knights and immediately concerned in his discovery and ransom from captivity in Austria. Turnham, besides being a notable soldier, was a great benefactor of religious houses, having also founded Combwell Priory in Goudhurst, a few miles away. For the new home of Begeham, as it was anciently spelt, two old small foundations were combined—one at Otham in Hailsham, where the site had proved too unhealthy, and another at

(Left) 2.—THE ABBEY GATE-HOUSE FROM THE BRIDGE



3.—THE RUINS IN THE KENT-SUSSEX BORDER LANDSCAPE, FROM THE GARDEN OF THE PRESENT HOUSE

Brockley, in Deptford, founded by Ralph de Dene. The latter's daughter was Ela de Sackville, ancestress of that family, and she co-operated with Turnham in endowing the new foundation. The Sackvilles retained the advowson of Bayham till its suppression, and many were buried in the Abbey. The Premonstratensian Order, so called from the site of its first settlement having been revealed to St. Norbert in a dream, was founded in 1120 on the lines of the Cistercian Order of St. Bernard. Its rule was originally as strict, but they were canons regular, not monks, engaged in serving parochial churches.

The plan of the Abbey can be fully traced and some portions stand conspicuously: the gatehouse, approached across the river by a modern bridge (Fig. 1), one arcade of the aisled refectory, portions of the dormitory, and the greater part of the walls of the church. This was 257 ft. long, with an apsidal chancel, stately transepts with four side chapels on their eastern face (Fig. 6), and, as an unusual feature, a nave without aisles. Most of the work is of the first half of the thirteenth century, indicating that the founders did their part well and promptly; the gatehouse range was added in the next century. By 1250 the new house had



4.—THE SOUTH NAVE WALL OF THE ABBEY CHURCH, WITH THE PRESENT HOUSE IN THE DISTANCE



5.—THE RUINS OF THE AISLED REFECTORY, DINING-HALL OF THE CANONS



6.—TRANSEPTS OF THE CHURCH, LOOKING SOUTH



already experienced a miracle : St. Richard de Wycke, Bishop of Chichester 1244-53, canonised a decade after his death, had just left Bayham Abbey, where he had been sojourning, when one of the canons was seized with violent pains in the limbs, apparently cramp. The bed in which the Bishop had slept had not yet been re-made, and the sufferer was laid in it, whereupon he experienced immediate relief. The bed was preserved as a miracle-working possession of the House. Later, discipline became extremely lax; irregularities caused scandal in the neighbourhood, and in 1488 a bishop had to admonish the canons for wearing "unsightly and foppish boots and shoes."

The next chapter in the Bayham landscape's story is dated 1308, when the Abbey was given the right of free-warren—hunting—over its demesne lands; usually the first step in the formation of a park. The country was, no doubt, even more thickly wooded then than it is now, and the Abbot's interest in its game must at least have tended to retain much woodland that might otherwise have been reclaimed.

The original forest began to undergo widespread felling after the Reformation, when the working of iron in Sussex was developed. Bayham was dissolved with the "smaller Houses," its properties, valued at £152 per annum, being at first appropriated to the establishment of Woisey's new colleges at Ipswich and Oxford. On the Cardinal's fall they were vested in trustees (Sir W. Kingston, Sir Edward Guldeford, Sir John Page), on behalf of Lady Lucy, fourth daughter of Anthony Brown, Viscount Montague. In 1583 Queen Elizabeth (possibly owing to Montague's zealous Roman Catholic profession) granted Bayham to Theophilus and Robert Adams, of London; and towards the century's close Lord Montague, who seems to have recovered possession, sold Bayham to Benedict Barnham, alderman of London.

Now, the name Barnham looks as though it was connected with, or a misreading of, Barham or Berham; and it is known that John Barham of Wadhurst, "iron-maker," in about 1550, founded the extensive ironworks at Bayham, known as Gloucester Forge, and said to have been the largest and most successful in Sussex. It was still working in 1653, though "in hope of encouragement." By 1700, according to Defoe, the Weald Forest had been almost entirely felled to feed the iron furnaces.

Bayham descended to the daughter of Benedict Barnham (or Barham?), who married Walter Doble, gent, with whom it remained till after 1660. A member of the Brown family then bought it, from whom it was bought about 1714 by John Pratt, Serjeant-at-Law and (1714) Lord Chief Justice. His third son was Charles Pratt, the elder Pitt's Lord Chancellor, created in 1765 Baron, and subsequently Earl Camden. He took his title from Camden Place, Chislehurst, once the home of Camden the historian, since he had not at the earlier date succeeded his brother at Bayham. Originally the Pratts were a Devon family, owning the Priory, Broadhembury. Camden Town is a family property called after the Lord Chancellor who let out the first lease for building in 1791.

It is said that, although some of the Abbey buildings had been already pulled down to build "a small commodious residence for some former possessor," the roof survived on the church till the Lord Chief Justice's purchase. An "elegant steward" is reputed then to have taken it down in order to quarry stone from the walls for estate repairs. The residence in question is presumably the house, much altered since, at the south-west corner of the Abbey site, almost concealed by trees in Fig. 3. This, according to *Arundel's Tunbridge Wells* (1810) :

from being placed too near the ruins, has neither the advantage of a good view of them nor itself contributes to the beauty or character of the same. And the zealous antiquary or visionary poet would complain that the too near

(Left) 7.—THE GATE-HOUSE FROM WITHIN



8.—REPTON'S VIEW OF THE VALLEY, LOOKING NORTH, AS IT WAS IN 1810



9.—THE SAME, SHOWING THE HOUSE AND LANDSCAPE PROPOSED BY HIM

approach of modern manners, and the over-niceties of trim gardening have done away the solemn gloom of antiquity . . . The surrounding hills indeed abound with spots which invite to improvement. It is said that the present proprietor (the 1st Marquess) under the direction of Mr. Repton, has a project of building on one of these adjoining elevations. England scarcely contains a spot better calculated for such a purpose: wood, water, varied ground, fine scenery, are amply provided by nature; whilst the venerable ruin introduced as a prominent and appropriate feature of the landscape would entitle the place to the restoration of its ancient name Beaulieu.

Repton's scheme, not executed, is indicated in his pair of sketches (Fig. 8 and 9), of which more anon. Meanwhile, Amsinck records that the ride to Bayham Abbey was one of the favourite excursions from Tunbridge Wells, "taking its course from the village of Frant through a country deeply wooded and of exquisite beauty." This had been recently opened to the public by Lord Camden. The old road from Frant to Lambhurst had lain through the Abbey grounds. This being inconvenient to the owner (a more frequent resident than his predecessor), about 1800 he diverted it away from the ruins by the present straight and more direct road through Bayham woods, "in every direction opening the view to most exquisite scenery." Amsinck adds that to this, Lord Camden's neat and comfortable accommodation for his farmers and interior tenantry affords a material and pleasing addition. Unlike the generality of landowners, who hold forth large promises when they solicit accommodation but forget the performance, he has largely benefited

the country by performing more than could reasonably have been exacted from him."

This diversion of the road was an undoubted improvement. It runs straight along a splendidly wooded ridge with views far to the southward and a glimpse of the ruins on the left where an approach was provided. The valley in which the ruins and house stand was thus also relieved of through traffic, a necessary preliminary to any scheme for building a house more appropriate than that on the cramped site beside the ruins.

Repton, consulted about 1810, furnished one of his fascinating illustrated proposals in which a water-colour of the site in its pre-existing condition (Fig. 8) can be changed by lifting a flap to show its future appearance according to his plan (Fig. 9). He recommended forming a lake in the valley bottom, above the ruins, out of the various channels then intersecting the meadow. "I suppose," he wrote, "the whole of this valley to be a more highly dressed lawn, fed by sheep and cattle but without deer." The woods in the middle distance were to be loosed from their hard boundary lines and merged in the park. For the new house, he indicated a site on the northern slope, facing south, and just above the new lake, and recommended the "castle style." Where the scale of the landscape is so large, he urged, the only means of preserving the character is by extending the plan of the house also, for which this irregular, romantic style is the most effective; compactness, which we may suppose Lord Camden to have required,

was under these circumstances impracticable. The design, by his son John Adey Repton, resembles and is contemporary to that of Panshanger, evolved by the same "firm"; and provided *inter alia* that "the unity of design will be extended from house to water by the boat house, the cold bath, and the walls with steps leading to a bridge"; also by a castellated kitchen garden on the slope at the back of the house.

His scheme, as published in *The Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening*, does not refer to any view of the ruins from the new site, but they would presumably have been visible across the lake, much as in Fig. 1. Partly to obtain a more extended view, and partly, we may suppose, owing to the ambitious scale of the house proposed, Lord Camden apparently rejected the whole plan, though a lake of more modest proportions was formed and the treatment suggested for the woodlands to the south was more or less followed. Fifty years were to elapse before the existing house took shape, higher up the slope than Repton had proposed, the designer being J. R. Brandon (1817-77), a leading authority on Gothic architecture, but less skilful in imparting the characteristics of traditional building to an original design. Recently the relation of house to setting and landscape has been greatly improved by the extension of the garden from the house in the general direction of the ruins (part is seen in the foreground of Fig. 3); and a following article will illustrate both this and the delightful waterside planting in the valley.



FOREST WHICH IS BEING EXPLOITED FAR IN THE HIMALAYAS
A view at the head of the Siran Valley, North-west Frontier, just below summer snow level



AN ELEPHANT MOVING TEAK AT BEGUR, MADRAS



A TEAK PLANTATION SIX MONTHS AFTER RE-AFFORESTATION
At Mount Stuart, Madras

INDIA'S FORESTS IN WAR AND PEACE

By E. R. YARHAM

THERE is no need to stress how vital timber is among the war requirements of this country, now cut off from the Scandinavian markets which formerly supplied about 50 per cent. of softwood imports.

There is no part of the Empire where the production of timber has not been intensified. This is particularly true of India, which fortunately can contribute largely to the requirements of the Middle East forces without having to use long, exposed sea routes.

The Forest Department throughout the sub-continent, although with a depleted staff owing to the war, is working to capacity. In addition to the country's normal civilian requirements, the Service is being called upon to produce about a million tons of timber a year for war purposes alone, a quantity almost equal to the total annual peace-time out-turn of timber from the whole of the Government forests of India.

Fortunately the timber is available, thanks to the foresight and sound judgment of those who, about three-quarters of a century ago, commenced a true forest conservancy after centuries of wasteful exploitation. With the stimulus of war demands even remote forests, like those at the head of the Siran valley far in the interior of the Himalayas, are being exploited.

Some time ago the Timber Directorate of the Supply Department received an indent for timber valued at nearly Rs. 3 crores (say £2,000,000), the largest indent for timber handled by the Department since the outbreak of war. Timber is now being used for many purposes, including motor bodies, ammunition boxes, hutting, and railway sleepers. Some half a million of the latter, treated with a mixture of creosote and oil as a protection against insects and fungi, are laid annually. The demand is showing a steady increase with the expansion of India's war industries.

The area of forest under the control of the Forest Department is 261,000 square miles, that is, over twice the size of the British Islands, and nearly 24 per cent. of the surface of British India. Not all of this is accessible or profitable, but about 95,000 square miles of it, in which control is most complete, are closely reserved and scientifically worked in accordance with plans designed to provide a sustained yield of timber. In the remainder, villagers and tribesmen are allowed reasonable facilities, but restrictions are imposed. Besides these forests there are others in the States, and some are privately owned. In India proper the largest areas are found in Madras, Assam and the Central Provinces.

Apart from the importance of the forests in ameliorating climate, regulating the flow of water, and checking soil erosion, the forests give direct (though mostly seasonal) employment to about 2,000,000 people.

Since there is a greater variety of climate in India than in any other country of the same size in the world, most types of forest are represented. In Bengal, Assam and South India there are the damp, tropical evergreen forests; and others include the more open forests throughout the country which are more or less leafless at some time of the year; the thorny scrub forests bordering the deserts; the temperate hill forests; and the alpine forests of the Himalayas. Among the most important species are the conifers (cedar, fir, pine), the oak, elm, maple, plane, ash, ebony, teak, banyan, sandalwood, mango, bamboo and palms (including the date, palmyra, coconut and betel-nut).

Until the latter half of the last century in every part of India under British rule, the rate of destruction of the forests had steadily increased because—as in North America—the forests were considered inexhaustible, and the true state of affairs was not realised until supplies in certain areas began to give out. Even to-day, despite strict control, there is some lamentable wastage due to indiscriminate burning, grazing, and lopping by the tribes. On the other hand, during the past few years there have been encouraging signs of increasing public support of conservation measures, and improved financial results of forest administration in several of the provinces have enabled improvement schemes to be carried out.

Vast as are India's forests even now, they are but a remnant of their original splendour, as Professor E. P. Stebbing describes in his standard work on their history. The Aryan invaders of some four thousand years ago were an agricultural and pastoral people, and they burnt large areas of forest. The ancient epic, the *Mahabharata*, tells of the burning of the great Khundava forest between the Ganges and the Jumna, and according to legend it



PORTION OF A PROPOSED PRESERVATION
PLOT OF NATURAL TEAK FOREST IN
MADRAS

was made extremely difficult by the frequent rains that the deity Indra poured down to quench the flames.

Again, the *Ramayana*, written, like the former, during the second period of Aryan colonisation in Oudh, heart of the area where almost the whole drama of Indian history has been played, contains allusions to severe droughts; and Sringa, the forest-born, was worshipped as the bringer of rains. Forests dark as a cloud, and very dense in the wilderness of Taraka, are mentioned.

In the fourth century B.C., the period of the invasion of Alexander, the forests were still dense enough in the Punjab to hide the movements of his armies. During his advance east of the Jhelum the forests there extended over an almost boundless tract of country, "shrouding it with umbrageous trees of stateliest growth and extraordinary height," and the climate was salubrious because "the dense shade mitigated the violence of the heat, and copious springs supplied the land with abundance of water."

With extending settlement and more intensive methods of agriculture the forests were ruthlessly felled, and the effect of this on the climate is shown by the deserted sites of old towns and villages. All that can be seen to-day are ruins of walls or mounds in the desert. In other areas there is a scanty population and a declining agriculture, and this deterioration of former flourishing conditions is not due to invasion or extermination, or to the neglect of irrigation. There is no sign of this, and it is inconceivable that none would be left if it had been practised. The key to the problem of abandonment is the reckless felling and burning of the forests over a very long period, at least 3,500 years, leading to the decrease of water in the larger rivers, the drying-up of springs and streams and the decrease in rainfall.

The initial steps in the establishment of a forest policy were taken by Lord Dalhousie in 1855. The beginning made in Burma and Madras was followed by the creation of a forest department of Government in

other provinces. Two remarkable despatches written in 1862 by the Government of India and the Secretary of State, Sir Charles Wood (afterwards Lord Halifax), had great influence on the formulation of forestry programmes. In 1864 Dr. Brandis was appointed inspector-general of forests to the Government of India and sound principles of administration were evolved.

The year 1894 is a landmark in the history of the forests, for, as the outcome of experience gained during the previous 30 years, the Government issued a detailed statement on its policy, which still holds good. The forests were divided into four classes: those the preservation of which is essential on climatic or physical grounds; forests which supply valuable timber for commercial purposes; minor forests; and pasture lands.

In the first-named the protection of the plains from devastation by floods and erosion, and the conservation of rainfall for the great irrigation canals, are more important than anything else. The cultivation of huge reclaimed areas in the Punjab and Sind is entirely dependent on irrigation and a regulated flow of water. The second class includes tracts of such trees as teak, where the rights of villagers are few. The minor forests mainly supply the neighbouring population with grazing and fuel.

Indiscriminate timber cutting has been prohibited, burning of jungle by hill tribes is now confined within bounds, large areas have been surveyed and much re-afforestation has been carried out. In 1914 the first Forest Research Institute was established; then the war of 1914-18 demonstrated the need of wider research and in 1929 the new Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun, the finest in the Empire, was opened. It undertakes and co-ordinates both silvicultural and economical research and the associated botanical, entomological and chemical investigations.

The illustrations to this article are reproduced by the courtesy of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.



DEODAR 150 YEARS OLD AND OF AVERAGE HEIGHT OF 120 FEET
In the Lower Bashahr Division of the Punjab

INTERNAL COMBUSTION

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

NOT long ago, as all the world knows Henry Cotton was invalidated out of the R.A.F. on account of some internal disorder. Now the same thing has befallen that excellent and amusing golfer, Harry Bentley. Thereupon people have been remembering other examples such as Compston, who a few years ago suffered, I think, from something of the same kind. They have further prayed in aid the case of Bobby Jones who, as is well known, was inclined to feel desperately sick during a championship and to be so in fact unless he nursed himself on a very careful regimen. On the strength of these examples they have enquired whether there is something about modern "big" golf which induces these disorders, something which did not afflict an elder generation. The deducing of general laws from a few selected instances is a pleasing but, as I imagine, an unscientific proceeding, and for myself I should deduce nothing more definite than this, that there is nothing in having a delicate inside to prevent a man from playing the best of golf.

I am not one of those who, calling themselves vaguely "a well-known doctor" or "a Harley Street specialist," tell people all about their complaints in the newspapers; but the most unmedical person may venture thus far, that if a man has not got the digestion of the traditional ostrich, the nervous strain of golf is as likely as anything to find it out. There are plenty of happy creatures who find their appetite rather whetted than otherwise by competitive golf; they are entirely to be envied, but it does not always follow that they will win; and there are those who have found the picture in the old Badminton called *The Man to Back* a delusive monitor. Need I add that the picture exhibits a gentleman with an empty pie-dish before him and a half-bottle of champagne at his elbow which he is clearly enjoying? He is supposed to be doctoring himself before playing off for a medal, for which he has tied in the morning, and his wise conduct is contrasted with that of his rival, who is only toying with a biscuit and a lemon and soda.

Doubtless lunch has had a good deal to do with the destinies of many medals, but not always in the way suggested by that time-honoured picture. J. H. Taylor in his book has had a tilt at it, declaring that he himself could never obey its behests during a competition. "I simply could not eat the grub," he says roundly, "however appetising it might be," and he stuck firmly to a biscuit and a cup of tea. He says something about one lunch in particular as opposed to lunch in general, which may almost come under the head of history. When in 1914 he and Harry Vardon, having the championship for the winning between them, were drawn together on the last day at Prestwick, J. H., who was lodging at Troon, had made no special preparation for lunch and had to get it as best he could somewhere near the links. When I remember the appalling mob at Prestwick that day and remember further the kind of lunch to be got in a public tent at a championship, I can fully appreciate what a hurried, uncomfortable and unappetising meal he probably had. I can believe, though he does not say so, that had he had a better one he would not have taken that disastrous seven at the Pow Burn. It is on such apparently trifling circumstances that hang many of the "ifs" of history, golfing and otherwise.

Harry Vardon could, and did, I fancy, eat and drink most things with serene impunity; but in 1911, when after a comparatively long interval he won his fifth championship, I recollect hearing that he was more or less severely trained by a friend. He was allowed a good solid meal only in the evening; he had a very sparing lunch—we were told that he ate only an apple—and he was strictly rationed as to the number of his pipes. Further, the rumour was that on the last day he fell to a rather larger lunch than that one apple and his

fourth round was certainly his worst; it gave a number of others a chance of catching him and Massy in fact tied with him. The moral of the story is that having made a plan it is wisest to stick to it, but I really do not know how much of my story is true.

While musing thus upon illustrious stomachs I got down again from shelves *Down the Fairway* and read what Bobby Jones has to say on the subject. When he was at his zenith he played his best as near as might be fasting. It has not always been so. "As a boy," he says, "I loved to eat; I still love to eat, but not on the days of tournament play, until after the second round." He had been used to lunch on pie à la mode and ice cream, and looks back at his youthful eccentricities with a kind of admiring horror: "Pie and ice cream—with an afternoon round to play!" Later he came to a perfectly definite plan, a little bacon or a small chop for breakfast if he could eat it and a bit of dry toast and a cup of tea for lunch. His evenings sound more cheerful, for he allowed himself "two good, stiff highballs" before dinner, the first of which he consumed meditatively in a hot bath. He had an honest dinner and went to bed religiously at nine o'clock. While championships were going on Bobby certainly took life and golf hardly, and in the course of one of them at Oakmont he lost 18 lb. of weight in six days, but no man ever understood better how to nurse himself to victory.

There are, I dare say, plenty of illustrations which might be given to point an exactly opposite moral. It was once said of the elder

generation of Scottish professionals that they regularly mistook cause and effect owing to a man having once won the championship after being drunk overnight. As to one of these worthies, twice Open Champion, I recall a little story told me by Mr. Edward Blackwell. The professional had a big match to play next day and late the night before was, to say the least, not in such a state of training as his backers would have liked. On Mr. Blackwell advising him to go to bed, he answered that next morning he would have a red herring and a cup of black coffee, and that he would then "feel fine." Presumably that was the treatment adopted, for he duly won the match.

No doubt many of us could recall instances, from our own far humbler careers, of very good rounds played after lunches which appeared very injudicious, but, as Bobby Jones pointed out, there are two kinds of golf, golf and tournament golf, and our postprandial achievements have generally been in golf without the qualification. Not always, I admit. A friend of mine used to be attended while out shooting by a boy who has since become a very well known professional golfer. The boy's dictum, which I have never forgotten, was: "Some gentlemen shoot better after lunch." So some gentlemen, especially as they grow older, play golf better after lunch. I knew one, now dead, not a great player but a valuable partner in a foursome for money, who carried this principle to a perfectly logical conclusion. If he were going to play a 36-hole match he had his lunch for breakfast, even down to the coffee and Kummel, and another lunch between rounds. Of such players it is well to know the natural history before making a match. I had played with one such in a four-ball match in the afternoon and he had been admirable; so I was delighted to have him as my partner in a foursome next morning. It was an unfortunate speculation; he did not play so well.

LONGEVITY OF BIRDS

By E. C. STUART BAKER

ALTHOUGH the mortality rate among young birds is appalling, I believe that birds which reach maturity have a longer expectation of life than many people think.

A blackbird, which I first saw in 1914, bred in a garden of a house in West Hill, Sydenham, S.E., for 22 years. This bird, a cock, was conspicuous in having a white patch on the right side of his nape, about the size of a halfpenny, and another on the shoulder of his wing on the left side. He had nested in the garden of this house for three years before I knew him, and continued to do so until 1933. He became exceedingly tame, picking up scraps of food at the feet of the lady of the house, Mrs. G. Vidal, or of her sister, though he never took anything from their hands.

I saw the bird every year until Mrs. Vidal died, when her house was pulled down, and he was also constantly seen by other visitors.

His wife, or wives, having no special distinguishing mark, was, or were, not so easy to identify, though Mrs. Vidal told me that she believed that the same female nested for 10 to 12 years in the garden. She was very tame also, and both cock and hen would come when called, but after some 10 or 12 years, apparently the hen died or was killed and the cock took on a new mate, who was very shy for some time. The nest was, however, built in the old site, in yews behind the house.

A remarkable fact about this white-marked blackbird was that every year one or more of his progeny had white patches on them, but in various places, while it was only, so far as we could see, the cock birds which displayed this abnormal marking. Some clutches of young were killed by cats before they flew and others after they had left the nest, a very small percentage surviving until they had reached nine months. The blackbirds each year had two nests of young and never made use of the same nest twice.

Another blackbird, still alive, has bred in my garden for seven years. He is easy to

distinguish as he never acquires fully coloured inner wing quills, the brown of these feathers being so pale that it contrasts distinctly with the black coverts. This bird has a mate and has had all these years, which is equally distinguishable not by colour but by her bad temper; she bosses not only her husband but every other blackbird round about, cock or hen, and I have more than once had to rescue other hen blackbirds, whom she had seized and was violently shaking. I calculate that this pair, which hatches, on an average, eight eggs every year does not bring, again on average, one young bird to maturity. This pair often uses the same nest twice.

An instance of great age in birds came to my notice in the early 'twenties, when I several times visited the Shetlands. Mr. W. P. Marcus took me to see a great black-backed gull which he had known all his life. Mr. Marcus was then about 60, and the gull had been hatched many years before his birth. This male bird had been accustomed every winter to roost on the roof of an outhouse in the little garden of an old fisherman, J. Macrae, and was daily fed with bits of fish. Once he condescended to take some fish heads which I threw to him; he refused, however, to come within two or three yards of me, though he at once took five heads out of the hands of the fisherman and other members of the family.

Macrae was then over 70 years of age and told me that his father had had the bird roosting in the same place several years before he was born, so that the bird was at least 80 years old. For some years after I last saw him Marcus reported to me that the bird was still well, but since Marcus died I have had no further news.

In the breeding season, from early April until about August, the gull left the garden and joined a small colony breeding a little loch, about 6 miles distant. Even when breeding, however, he would always come to a call of "Jack" by his fisherman host, or, when fishing and hunting for garbage on the fishing pier, would walk up to him and take anything

he was offered. His mate, or mates, who always wintered with him in the garden but never got so tame, like all gulls at these fishing villages, had little fear of anyone. Macrae, the fisherman, could not tell me anything about the females who accompanied Jack in the winter, but said he believed that Jack had had several wives.

Another instance of considerable age was told to me by some Nagas of a giant hornbill (*Buceros bicornis*), which yearly bred in holes in trees in a forest near a village in Burma. This bird had the casque of its bill broken so

that it was easily recognisable, although every year it changed its nesting site. The young when ready to fly were taken by the Nagas for food whenever they were able to locate the nest. They brought me the eggs on two occasions, and once they took me out and showed me the old male bird feeding the female on the nest. This bird, when I last heard of it, was between 25 and 30 years old at least.

Nearly all through a recent article Mr. David Lack referred to birds "dying," but he included death by violence and, undoubtedly, the majority of birds die violent deaths. He

said that of 70 per cent. of the blackbirds found dead 25.2 per cent. of the deaths were due to definite killings by various causes and others were killed by hawks, owls, dogs, etc. Only one is recorded as having died of a disease.

To the causes enumerated by Mr. Lack we must add deaths by frost, heavy rains, starvation and other climatic causes. Birds, once past their second year of life and after they have acquired experience, have, I believe, a better life security than we generally imagine, while the death roll among juveniles under six months is even greater than is credited.

FLOODSTOCK SALES AND NEW ST. LEGER

In every way the September Sales and the New St. Leger at Newmarket, forming as they did substitutes for the corresponding race-time events at Doncaster, were memorable happenings in an eventful year in the bloodstock world. Prior to the opening of the former it was possible to announce that the famous Gilltown Stud at Gillingham, in Dorset, had been sold by the executors of the late Lord Furness to the Ministry of Agriculture for the use of the National Stud which has hitherto been located at Tully in County Kildare, Ireland.

This news was a happy omen for the Thursday's yearling sales. Possibly it had a stimulating effect upon the market. Anyhow from the time that Mr. Gerald Deane opened the auction, soon after 10 a.m., until the curtain fell just before the black-out there was not an idle moment. During that period two hundred odd lots of thoroughbred youngsters changed hands for a total of 139,625gs., which sum was largely made up by a big contingent of high-priced properties. Briefly described, these were a charming chestnut filly by the Derby and St. Leger winner Hyperion from the Fairway mare Celestial Way, she from Princess Sublime, the dam of many winners. Mr. Martin Benson, of Windsor Lad and Nearco renown, opened the market for this lot with a bid of 2,000gs. Messrs. Harry Cottrill, Willy Pratt and P. Bull then came into the ring. Bidding was fast and furious until after what seemed an interminable time the hammer fell to Willy Pratt's bid of 8,000gs. which was made by him on behalf of Lord Fitzwilliam. Mr. Bull, acting for Mr. William Hill, the well-known commission agent and recent purchaser of the late Sir Charles Hyde's property at Whitsbury, was the under-bidder. The Hon. George Lambton was the breeder and the vendor from his Moreton Stud.

FILLY FROM IRELAND

Next in sale-value was another charming filly of a like colour and also by Hyperion, brought over from Ireland by Mr. Ernest Bellaney. Coming from Silver Birch, a Blandford mare which traces back to the Oaks winner Geheimniss, she was sold to Mr. Frank Butters, who was buying for the Aga-Ali Khan partnership, for 7,100gs. Mr. Hill's agent was again the under-bidder.

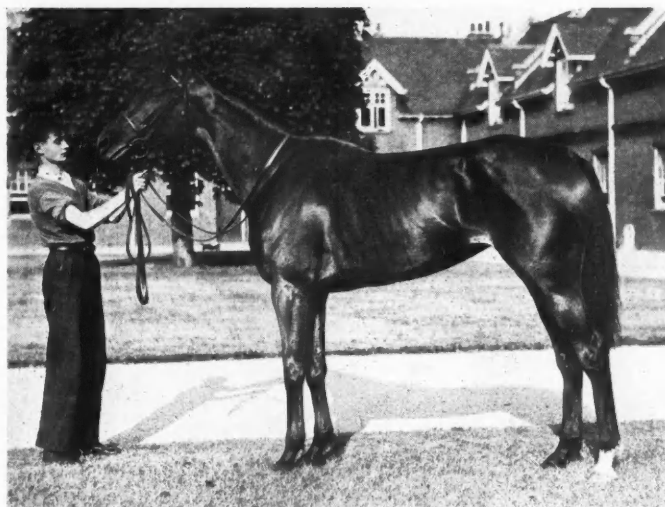
Third on the list was a beautifully-moulded, good-shouldered bay filly by Blue Peter out of Rosegain, she by the triple-crown winner Gainsborough out of the Oaks winner Rose of England. Listed by Lady Yule of the Hanstead Stud, near St. Albans, she was bought by Major Holliday for 6,100gs., while, at 5,300gs., a particularly attractive and well-grown half-brother to Orthodox and Eleanor Cross, by the French Derby and Grand Prix de Paris winner Mieuxce from Queen Christina a Buchan mare of the Pretty Polly line, went to the Hon. Dorothy Paget, manager Purcell. This lot emanated from the Sledmere Stud, and 9,020gs. was paid for the lots catalogued. Good figure though this was not so noticeable as that forthcoming for the contingent from the near-by Workson Manor establishment. Fifth, sixth and eighth on the list came from this stud which was founded by the late Sir John Robinson and is, nowadays, owned by his great-nephew Captain Farr. All three fillies, they were respectively by Fairway from Blandford's daughter Futurity, by Nearco out of the Solario mare

Candia, and by Blue Peter from Tiffin's half-sister Matinal. Prices and buyers were 4,800gs., Sir Alfred Butt; 3,600gs., Colonel Halse; and 3,000gs., Victor Smyth for, probably, Sir Malcolm McAlpine. These three were the best of the seven who made, in all, 16,475gs. or an average of 2,354gs. each. Considering that one lot changed hands at 75gs. this was a remarkable result and one of which Captain Farr's stud groom, Fred Hall, who has been at the stud for 50 years, may well feel proud. It is very doubtful if in the half-century he has ever had charge of a better lot. He certainly eclipsed himself in their turning-out.

The seventh lot, which was the only other to make 3,000gs. or over, was a bay colt by Fair Trial from Correa a half-sister, by Coronach, to the Derby winner Watling Street. He was catalogued by the Swynford Paddocks Stud, and Sam Armstrong the Middleham trainer obtained him for one of his patrons at 3,100gs. Shortage of space prevents further mention of the sales, but, before I turn to the St. Leger, Messrs. Tattersall must be congratulated upon another successful auction and a word of praise must be accorded to Mr. Jack Cherry upon his progress as an auctioneer. To sell at Tattersall's at any time, in company with such past-masters of the art as Messrs. Gerald Deane and Bob Needham, must be something of an experience. To a newcomer it must be an ordeal. Mr. Cherry has stood up to it and his success is assured.

HERRINGBONE'S RACE

And of the racing? In conjunction with the New St. Leger, the Rous Stakes for two-year-old colts and fillies, and the Cheveley Park Stakes for fillies only, were the features of the programmes. The Rous Stakes was run for on the first day and resulted in a ready win for Miss Paget's unnamed bay filly who is by Blenheim's son Wyndham and comes from Lady Maderty, a winning daughter of Franklin. The Cheveley Park Stakes immediately preceded the New St. Leger on the Saturday and was won, in runaway fashion, by Mrs. B. Lavington's Fair Fame, who, on the strength of it and her previous victories, must be regarded as the best young filly of the year. By Fairway she comes from Empire Glory a daughter of the St. Leger winner Singapore from Skyglory, she by Sky-rocket. The late Lord Glanely bred her; at his death she was sold as a yearling, to Lord Willoughby de Broke for 600gs. and early this season she was resold for, it is said, 3,000gs. to her present owner, whose colours seem destined to become famous upon the racecourse. Jack Waugh trains most of her horses at Chilton, but Harvey Leader is in charge of Fair Fame at Newmarket. He will be remembered as the trainer of the



HERRINGBONE, THE WINNER OF THE ST. LEGER AT NEWMARKET, PHOTOGRAPHED AFTER THE RACE

St. Leger winner Caligula and of the Grand National victor Jack Horner.

In the New St. Leger 12 admittedly moderate colts and fillies made up the field. The first four in the Derby and the first four in the Oaks were among them. The Derby winner Straight Deal was a firm favourite but in a magnificent race could get no nearer than third to Herringbone, who won by a head from Ribbon with the still backward Persian Gulf fourth. As they came out of the dip to ascend the hill it looked as if anything might win except Herringbone, who was shut in behind a bunch. Opposite the Stands it seemed a certainty for Ribbon, but just then Harry Wragg found an opening for Herringbone on the Stand side and, dashing her through, just got up to beat Lord Rosebery's plucky filly on the post. To all who saw the race it must ever remain an example of consummate horsemanship on the part of a great jockey.

Wragg deserves every word of praise he received, but at the same time there is no disputing the fact that he had a great-couraged filly under him and a filly whose preparation had been timed to the minute by her trainer Walter Earl. Bred and owned by Lord Derby, the winner is by Blenheim's half-brother King Salmon who in his time won the great Yorkshire Stakes, the Coronation Cup and the Eclipse Stakes, and is the first foal of Schiaparelli, she by Schiavoni (an own-brother to the One Thousand Guineas and St. Leger winner Tranquil) from Aileen a French-bred daughter of Nimbus who, it will be remembered, was placed fourth in Aboyer's Derby.

KING SALMON

The Abberley Stud being ploughed up King Salmon has been exported to the Argentine and it was a coincidence that his late owner Sir Richard Brooke heard of his safe arrival in Brazil on the day before his daughter's classic victory. A grand horse, he will be missed in England, and it is a thousand pities that he was exported. So another St. Leger is over and done with. It remains to hope that its next celebration will be a peace-time one at Doncaster. ROYSTON.

CORRESPONDENCE

JUSTIFIED DOG SHOOTING

From Lord Latymer.

SIR,—Major Jarvis writes, on the subject of killing a dog that is attacking one's property, "shooting may only be resorted to . . . not merely as a preventive measure . . . the property defended must be domesticated and not wild."

A keeper of mine once shot a dog of the sort called "long" which was chasing a hare, and fairly close to it. The dog's owner sued him, but the Bench (Petty Sessional) held that the keeper was quite justified in shooting to save the hare's life, and dismissed the case. Were they wrong in doing so? Or is Major Jarvis wrong?

The keeper is still going fairly strong, though this happened some 40 years ago, and I could give the name of the Bench in question. I kept a copy of the report of the case in a local paper for many years, but cannot now put my hand on it.—LATYMER, *Shipton Lodge, Shipton-under-Wychwood, Oxford.*

LOGS TO LAY IN

SIR,—I was much interested in your correspondent Brigadier Badcock's letter on *Wood to Lay In* (September 10), especially in the fact that he believed the verses *Logs to Burn* to have been written some 250 years ago. It gives an almost Ossian-like flavour to the lines which I wrote in the autumn of 1919 (during the coal strike) and which were published in *Punch* in November of that year.

The transcriber has made some minor errors which are immaterial except as regards scansion.

I should like to add a couplet based on later knowledge:

Scots pine when very dry
Burns like coal and no sparks fly.
—HONOR GOODHART, *New Mill, Inkpen, Newbury, Berkshire.*

AN ATTIC MEMORIAL TABLET

SIR,—I am glad, through the kindness of the owner, the Marquess of Londonderry, to send you a photograph he has allowed me to have taken of an ancient Greek memorial tablet of about 350 B.C.—a work of art of considerable character and distinction—which has not before been reproduced, and of which a description, so far as I know, has never been published.

The tablet, of Pentelic marble, 19 ins. high and 15 ins. wide, is carved in relief with fine full-length figures arranged to form two groups. The group on the left shows a young woman standing and bidding farewell to her parents who are seated; that on the right, a young man taking leave of his father—or possibly an elder brother—both shown standing.

The name of each one is inscribed in Greek characters upon the moulded canopy above. Transcribed, their names read thus: the girl, Phaino; her father, —sios (the first two letters of the name, which is perhaps Nisios, are missing); her mother, Kleno; the young man, Onomantos, and his father (or brother) Neophron.

Two farewell scenes are represented on one stone. The composition falls into two separate groups. The fact that the central figures have little space between them suggests that the members of the two groups may have been related. Were the young man and young woman, Onomantos and Phaino, brother and sister, or husband and wife? How did they, some 2,300 years ago, meet their end—by shipwreck, other accident, or plague?

The composition, beautifully conceived, is, like other reliefs of the kind, conventional in design, and makes no attempt at individual portraiture. The tablet is in excellent preservation and

save for the two missing letters of the seated man's name, complete.

I understand that it is rare, if not unique, to find a dual scene depicted thus upon a single memorial tablet; and no similar double composition dating from this period is known at the British Museum or is recorded by Alexander Conze in his monumental work on Attic tombstone reliefs, published in 1893.

Like most of the works of art, including the great series of sculptures by Canova in Lord Londonderry's collection, this little marble was probably purchased by Charles, 3rd

saw a splendid specimen of the large tortoiseshell butterfly. I had not seen one for a great many years. We watched it for some time, as I hoped I should have seen a mate.—E. W. F. CASTLEMAN, *Chettle, Dorset.*

ANIMALS AND TIME

SIR,—A few weeks ago there was a reference in *COUNTRY LIFE* to the sense of time in animals and particularly in sheep. Some years back in New Zealand we used to graze sheep in front of our house by day, and punctually at five o'clock the flock would gather of its own accord at the



A DUAL SCENE DEPICTED ON AN ATTIC MEMORIAL TABLET, circa 350 B.C.

See letter: *An Attic Memorial Tablet*

Marquess of Londonderry, between 1814 and 1822, when British Ambassador in Vienna. Or it may have belonged to his half-brother, Robert, Viscount Castlereagh, the famous statesman, later 2nd Marquess, and have passed to his heir, the 3rd Marquess, with the rest of his possessions, on his death in 1822. It is not recorded by Dr. Michaelis in his *Ancient Marbles in Great Britain*, in 1882; and I am much indebted to Lord Londonderry for allowing me to describe and illustrate it here.—H. CLIFFORD SMITH, *Highclere, near Newbury, Berkshire.*

HAUNTS OF PUCK

SIR,—The writer of your interesting article *Haunts of Puck* (September 17) may care to know that in the North-Riding of Yorkshire in the parish of Kirby Misperton near Pickering there is a house called "The Hobground," the residence of the late Colonel William Scobey. The modern dwelling-house built by him replaces the old farmstead, part of which remains as stabling, etc. I spent many happy days there in my boyhood.—J. E. N. JACKSON, *Vicar of St. Mary's Bishop-hill Junior, York.*

LARGE TORTOISESHELL BUTTERFLY

SIR,—When riding in Cranborne Chase on August 23 I and my friend

paddock gates ready to pass through for the night.

We also had an opossum which used to run down the veranda spouting every morning exactly at eight o'clock. It did this for months until we had to shoot it because of the damage it did the orchard. The body was hung by the tail on the clothes-line all night, to ensure that the opossum was dead. The skin was cured and made into a child's muff, lined with white satin.—MARGARET TEMPLE, *Field House, Chinnor, Oxfordshire.*

[It is remarkable how accurately cows and horses can tell the time, also poultry, as most farmers are well aware. It is a common sight to see milking cows returning punctually to be milked.—Ed.]

WICKER WHEELBARROWS

SIR,—Referring to a recent enquiry in *COUNTRY LIFE* about wicker wheelbarrows, I would suggest that your correspondent should communicate with Lord Roberts's Workshops, Colchester.

I have had two of their wicker barrows in use for many years and I would not be without them for worlds. For light garden work they are invaluable, and they are very durable and are (or were) quite inexpensive. They are of the same pattern as ordinary wooden wheelbarrows, but only a

fraction of their weight. For ladies they are ideal.—C. W. DAVY (Colonel), *Ingoldisthorpe Hall, King's Lynn, Norfolk.*

WHAT WAS AT MY BACK?

SIR,—In *COUNTRY LIFE* for August 27 your correspondent Mr. W. K. Holmes mentions the friend of a Highlander being "struck by an invisible hand." This interested me very much as I had the same experience about 40 years ago when staying with a brother and his wife in a flat in Westminster. I was preparing to go to bed in a very ordinary small and well-lit room, anything but ghostly, and standing very lightly clad by the side of my bed which was placed against the wall. I had my back to the room, was very much awake, and was folding a ribbon round my hand. Quite suddenly there seemed to rush madly through the shut door, but near to the floor, a romping troop of tiny people chattering and laughing in whispering tones as they dashed down the room towards the shut window that was opposite to the door.

As this extraordinary company fled behind me something struck me a sharp blow, as with a cane, just above my waist. I whirled round quickly, more astonished and indignant than frightened, but saw nothing. The invisible crowd were scrambling and jostling as they departed, as it seemed, through the skirting-board under the window. I sat down on my bed too amazed almost to breathe, but with the one thought, what on earth was all that? I had then no interest in fairies and elves, but I felt that only a drove of some such creatures could have explained what took place.

Rather late I thought of looking for a mark which the invisible cane might have left, but there was none. I never told my host and hostess, as I knew my story would only have been laughed at, but some years later I read in a ghost book of someone in a hotel room, on a ground floor, being upset by tiny people rushing about on the floor, and it reminded me very strongly of my own experience. Having no solution, I can only say, like your psychic correspondent: "What was at my back?"—MARGARET GLADSTONE, *Devizes, Wiltshire.*

THE TRAPPING OF GREY SQUIRRELS

SIR,—It is to be regretted that your correspondent W. C. S. should recommend the use of the rabbit-trap in tunnels for catching grey squirrels, because of the suffering likely to be inflicted by this method.

The R.S.P.C.A. finds that the Taylor trap, an American product, when used in tunnels is effective and humane because it causes death immediately. This trap, however, is not at present available in this country owing to war-time difficulties of manufacture, and the Society would therefore strongly recommend shooting in preference to the alternative method suggested by your correspondent.

Wire cage traps are, of course, effective, provided suitable bait can be procured.—S. G. POLHILL, *Acting Chief Secretary, R.S.P.C.A., 105, Jermyn Street, S.W.1.*

A CLOCK COINCIDENCE

SIR,—It may interest your correspondent, Mr. B. Haynes, a picture of whose grandfather clock by Daniel Delander you published in your issue of July 30, to know that I have a clock here in a grained walnut case identical with his, except that it lacks the casket-like superstructure above the upper cornice, and that the spandrels of the arch above the clock-face are plain and not carved. The metal clock-face is also the same, but

the disc above the clock-dial bears the maker's name—Nicholas Constable on it—instead of containing a smaller dial and (?) minute hand, as in Mr. Haynes's clock.

Can you tell me anything about Nicholas Constable and explain the apparent identity of the two clocks?

—H. R. MCCLINTOCK, *Red House, Ardee, Co. Louth.*

[There is nothing surprising in the fact that the clock-cases of two contemporary clocks, each by different makers closely resemble one

dardised in design through the clock-makers following tradition, and as the style of the traditional dial slowly evolved and changes took place (improvements in design perhaps to make the dial more legible and change of ornament to make it more fashionable) the clock-makers throughout the country accordingly amended the design of their dials.

Nicholas Constable is an unrecorded maker. If he was a London maker, he probably worked during the first 30 years of the eighteenth century and his clock with an arched dial dates between the years 1720 and 1730.—Ed.]

COUNTRY RELICS

SIR,—You have often, in your columns, advocated the village museum; therefore you may find some interest in the enclosed illustration of a few relics which I unearthed, through the kindness of a friend, in the outhouses of an old Suffolk home. That there are many such in similar places leads one to hope that they may be cared for until they can find a permanent home for the delectation and interest of future generations.

Reading from the left, first are an oven fork and a shouldered peel, for use with the old brick ovens and the weekly bake. Then comes a milk-can,

while above is a sheep-shearer. A pair of dibbling irons flank the brewing funnel. This latter is black with the stain of many brews and is cut out of the solid, spout excepted, and patched with copper patches, neatly riveted. Above that is a brewing sieve, made of split cane, finely and beautifully woven. Two reaping hooks await the last harvest. The bundle is a measuring chain and has brass tags to mark the distances. The B is a branding iron to mark the sheep with tar; while the last is a nice little bit of hedgerow timber, presumably hawthorn, fashioned by Nature, and selected by the accurate eye of a countryman, for use as a rammer, and shod with iron by the blacksmith for that purpose.

How many summers, and how many horny, honest hands do these represent? Are they not written in the book of Jasher?—ALLAN JOBSON, *Beauchamp Cottage, 21, Crown Dale, S.E.19.*

THE YEOVIL TOWERS

SIR,—At the opening of the period of great social reform in the last century the owner of Barwick estate, near Yeovil, erected four towers. They have always seemed intriguing, and my uncle, who first took me to see the most famous of them, Jack the Treacle-eater, when I was 11, assured me that, as other local people say, they were erected by the Romans as lookout posts. Not for a long while could I find anyone to tell me the true history of them. Now I know that they were erected in 1830. I cannot see that they have ever served any purpose, but might be regarded as ornaments. They are placed in such positions that I am doubtful if they can really be that.

Tradition has it that they were to give work to unemployed during a severe local depression.

The one illustrated is the arched tower always known as Jack the Treacle-eater. That is Jack at the top with his ladle. Yes, he comes down for the treacle every time he hears a Yeovil clock strike noon. Well, that's what my uncle told me when I was 11.—L. G. HANSFORD, *Yeovil, Somerset.*

THE HEMP BRAY

SIR,—The hemp break (or bray), as to which your correspondent enquires (September 3), was, and in Russia and Northern Ireland is still, a table with a ridged top and hinged lid, also ridged to fit. It was worked up and down by a handle to crush the rotted pulp from the fibre. On the enclosed book-plate the implement has been drawn from one of the many stud nails on the door of the Bray Chapel at Windsor. It, of course, shows the object in profile and conventionalised.—W. J. HEMP, *Criccieth, Carnarvonshire.*

SIR,—A figure of "la Broye" used for dressing hemp is opposite page 590 in the *Nouvelle Maison Rustique*, Tom I (1804). It consists of a narrow frame of two narrow planks supported on a trestle. A masher (*machoire*), also of two narrow planks, is hinged by a bolt in the interval of the frame with a handgrip at the free end. By its means the small bundles of hemp were nipped and crushed as they were pulled through. The figure of the workman using it shows him working the lever with the right hand and pulling the hemp through with his left.

This tool and others figured were also used for dressing flax.—H. E. DURHAM, *Cambridge.*

A HAUNT OF WILD FOWL

SIR,—The mile-long Pennington Flash amid the gloomy Lancashire colliery countryside at Leigh may not seem

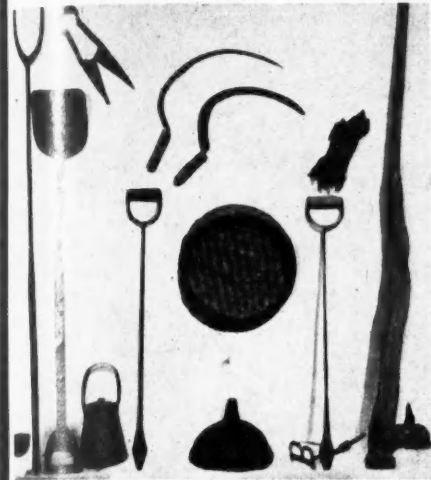


HEMP BRAY ON A BOOK-PLATE

See letter: The Hemp Bray

passage curlew, oyster-catchers, dunlin and ringed plover, while a local wild fowls' collection which we examined later contained the remains of bittern, short-eared owl and merlin. In spring and autumn the black tern and the common tern have been seen on migration, and several geosanders were there early this year.

In our recent book *The Birds of the Liverpool Area*, this great flash in the industrial area is described as one of the best water-fowl haunts in Lancashire, and we are now in the midst of negotiations to persuade the authorities to declare it a sanctuary by extending the Wild Birds Acts to prevent illegal shooting and nest-robbing. As it



A COLLECTION OF OLD TOOLS FROM SUFFOLK

See letter: Country Relics

another, for two reasons. One is that clock-makers did not make the cases of their clocks, but bought them from craftsmen, called case-makers, who were specialists in case production. Therefore two clock-makers, who both went to the same case-maker, would probably buy identical cases.

The other reason, which is the principal one, is that in the eighteenth century a traditional style of design ruled, and cabinet-makers and case-makers, like all other handicraftsmen, relied upon this style for the design of their wares, and in consequence the design of such common everyday articles as bureaux, tallboys, clock-cases, became standardised in many parts of the country, and only varied slightly in measurement and by a maker adding a little extra ornament or some other individual feature.

Clock dials were likewise stan-



"WISHFUL PUTTING"
MISS MAY HEZLET WATCHING MISS ARMSTRONG, 1899

See letter: Gestures

so attractive in scenery as the famous wild fowl haunts of East Anglia and Lakeland, but at a meeting of the Merseyside Naturalists' Association there we spent the afternoon watching a herd of 37 Bewick's swans, the largest we have known or heard of in Lancashire. They included nine immature birds in first winter, and on the great water at the time (March) we also saw hundreds of pochard and tufted duck, a number of shoveller, wigeon, teal, mallard, a few golden-eye, redshanks, snipe, heron, mute swans, great crested grebes, and the migrating gulls.

In the previous week one of our ornithologists, living nearby, identified the black-necked grebe in winter plumage, and a small party of pintail,

is, Sunday shooting takes place in the close season, although the Lancashire Bird Order declares shooting on Sundays illegal!—ERIC HARDY, *Merseyside Naturalists' Association, 47, Woodsorrel Road, Liverpool 15.*

GESTURES

SIR,—In one of your issues this year, Mr. Bernard Darwin writes an interesting article on golf entitled *Gestures*. As I happen to possess an old snapshot taken by my brother Anthony illustrating Mr. Darwin's point, I venture to enclose a print taken at Newcastle, County Down, in 1899 of Miss May Hezlet (the eventual winner of the Ladies' Open Championship) playing Miss Armstrong. It is an amusing



JACK THE TREACLE-EATER

See letter: The Yeovil Towers



SWAP-HOOK ON THE LEFT KNEE: LEVEL WITH THE HEAD: TOP ON THE GROUND: TOP ON A POST

See letter: How to Sharpen the Swap-Hook

illustration of what might be called "wishful putting."—LOTTIE DOD, *The Divot, Westward Ho! Devon.*

HOW TO SHARPEN THE SWAP-HOOK

SIR,—It was while cycling along a Sussex road that I noticed an aged workman sharpening a swap-hook in an (to me) unusual way: that is, by holding the swap-hook on his left knee; and as I was interested, we soon got into friendly conversation. He told me the handle of the swap-hook is anchored in the crutch of the legs and the main part of the blade rests on the left knee, leaving the tip protruding beyond the knee, as seen in the photograph.

Another way to sharpen the tip is by holding it about level with the head (also see photograph). Now, the way my friend sharpens the main part of the blade is by placing the swap tip downwards and partly made fast in the ground (also seen in one of my photographs). Some place the swap-hook on a near post. Now to sharpen the blade, the general way is four strokes with the scythe rubber to front of blade and one to the back at an angle of about 60 degrees. There may be several ways of sharpening the swap-hook, but I have tried my friend's way and find it answers well.—E. M. MARTIN, *Brook Cottage, Walstead, Lindfield, Sussex.*

TO-MORROW NEVER COMES

SIR,—As a result of a chat with an old inhabitant in the Wensleydale hamlet of Downholme, I was shown an interesting old Yorkshire joke—"Good

ale to-morah for nothing, August 10, 1694"—cut in stone near the eaves of a cottage.

By borrowing a ladder I was able to obtain a photograph. It is known that the cottage was once a wayside tavern—used as a stopping place for the pack-horse teams toiling the Dale. Evidently the landlord had to do something to stop those teamsters who sought credit, promising to pay next time!—J. A. CARPENTER, *Harrogate.*

AN ADVENTUROUS ROBIN

SIR,—A cock robin which I ringed with coloured rings early last year subsequently became involved in matrimonial or semi-matrimonial tangles which are both curious and interesting. As his adventures concern five robins, four of them ringed with coloured rings and the fifth unringed, it is best, in order to keep their identities separate, to distinguish them by the numbers which they bear in my schedules of ringed birds.

On April 27 this cock, 52, was feeding a hen, 54, on my bird-table, and again on May 3. Another hen, 57, in March and April built a nest in the bank of a hedge in my garden, and was during this period constantly accompanied by an unringed cock. She hatched out the first week in May, and on the 5th I was amazed to find cock 52 assisting her to feed her young. The unringed cock, her first mate, had disappeared, and I never saw him again. The two robins, 52 and 57, continued to feed these young, which left the nest on May 18.

The hen robin 54, 52's original mate, I believe built a nest in the lane near my house, but I could not find it; it was probably destroyed or

deserted, for I never saw any food carried in its direction. On May 23 and 25 the cock was again in company with his first mate 54 and was feeding her; on the 26th in the morning he was again on the bird-table with 54, and in the evening with 57, but he paid no attention to either of them. Finally, on June 13 he appeared several times on the table with a fresh robin, 53, which I had not seen since February. As there was no fighting between them I conclude that 53 was yet another hen, for two males would certainly have fought; she was taking food away from the bird-table.

The hen 57 disappeared at the end of May, and the hen 54 early in June. Hen 53 was present till July 8, and the cock till the 16th, but then all four vanished—a way that robins have after the mating season. Having regard to the disappearance of the original mate of hen 57, it would be unfair to accuse the cock of bigamy, especially as his original mate, 54, seems to have failed to rear a family. Rather, his assisting the widow to feed her young may be regarded as chivalrous. But his relations with three separate females, more or less contemporaneously, appear to have been at least questionable.—E. W. HENDY, *Holt Anstiss, Porlock, Somerset.*

A RARE MONUMENT

SIR,—I came across this beautiful slate monument in Lelant Church, Cornwall, and feel sure it will interest your readers.

It shows the 17th-century Praed family; reading from right to left are (the names are inscribed above each figure) William and his wife Prudence, their son James, who is quite differ-

ently dressed from his three sisters Jane, Alice and Marye.

The mother wears a strange high-crowned hat with a turned-up brim.—J. R., *Darlington.*

THE PEOPLE'S PROPHECY

SIR,—There is an Italian saying, *traduttore, traditore*—"the translator is a betrayer"—but it is surely impossible to approach a masterpiece like Lammenais's *Paroles d'un Croyant* other than in a spirit of reverent loyalty. While sharing your reviewer's opinion (*COUNTRY LIFE*, June 18) that such a work is preferably to be read in the original, I should like to point out that all do not share Mr. Howard Spring's erudition and it was therefore thought that a translation would be acceptable to those less fortunate.—CUTHBERT REAVELEY, *Burnham, The Highway, Sutton, Surrey.*

MOUNT GRACE PRIORY

SIR,—I should like to enquire why Mr. Dodds of Middlesbrough (August 20) thinks there were 15 cells at Mount Grace Priory. There were really 17 in the big quadrangle and an overflow of six more in the outer precincts, there being 23 at the time of the Dissolution. Also why he thinks the sleeping-chamber was upstairs, and why he thinks they got up by a ladder. There are distinct signs of a staircase with wood treads in several of the cells.—PHYLLIS M. JOHNSON, *Mount Grace Priory, Northallerton, Yorkshire.*

We regret that the authorship of the poem *When there was Peace*, in *COUNTRY LIFE* of September 3, was erroneously attributed to M. K. Kidd.—ED.



"GOOD ALE TO-MORAH FOR NOTHING"

See letter: To-Morrow Never Comes



A FINE SLATE MONUMENT AT LELANT

See letter: A Rare Monument

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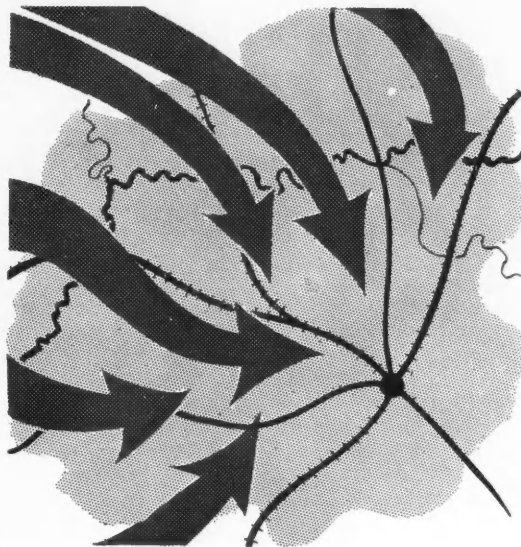
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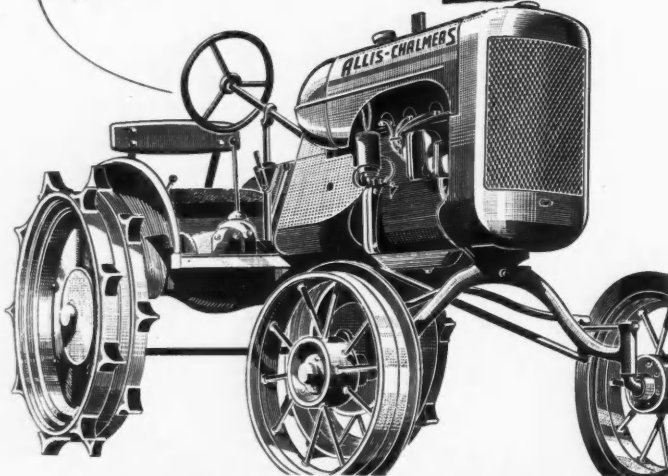
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FARMING NOTES

QUALITY IN MILK: A POST-WAR DEMAND

SOME scientists are very busy praising dehydrated foods. Professor R. H. A. Plimmer assured the Food Education Society the other day that dehydrated foods are in practically every case equal to fresh foods. In the case of vegetables they might be better than vegetables that have been stored. Dried milk made up into liquid form is in practically every respect equal to fresh milk, and dried eggs are just as good as fresh eggs. This may satisfy the scientific mind. It will not satisfy the consumer's taste. Just as soon as possible housewives will want to buy fresh eggs again and very few will, I am sure, prefer dried vegetables to fresh vegetables. There are qualities in fresh foods which have so far escaped analysis by the chemist or indeed by any scientist. The discovery of new ways of preserving food by hydration, by canning or freezing is an exciting matter for the scientist, but the consumer will continue to prefer fresh food when it is available. The emphasis should be on freshness and high quality all round so far as British agriculture is concerned. At the present time consumers are taking all the fresh milk they are allowed to buy regardless of quality. Consumption has gone up by leaps and bounds since pre-war days, partly because dairy products such as butter and cheese are limited. But when butter and cheese are more plentiful the consumer will be more particular about the quality of milk.

AT present the cry is all for more milk and particularly more milk in the winter. No one in authority seems to care much about the butter-fat content so long as the minimum standard is reached. Yet the housewife likes to see a good thick cream line on the bottle of milk, and I am told that some of the big dairy companies in London are still prepared to pay a premium of 3d. or 4d. a gallon for Guernsey or Jersey milk. It would be sound policy in the long run to establish a general premium for milk from the herds that consistently show 3.75 or 4 per cent. butter-fat content as against the minimum standard of 3 per cent. Unless some such encouragement is given, the trend towards quantity rather than quality will lead farmers into trouble after the war. There is too much indiscriminate cross-breeding in search of gallons. I know of several Channel Island herds that are being irretrievably spoilt by haphazard crossing. Whether the War Agricultural Committees with their new powers to control the type of livestock kept on the farm will be able to check this deterioration remains to be seen.

ONE more word about the processing of foods. As would be expected, the United States is well to the front in this movement. Dr. A. K. Balls of the United States Department of Agriculture has been doing his best to make it sound all very natural by reminding us that squirrels put dry nuts in winter storage and bees keep honey so well sealed in wax that it outlasts many generations of the flowers whence it came. Even the dog buries bones knowing that after some time they will be softer to chew. Wasps inject a little formic acid into the spider that falls into the nest to feed the next generation of larvae. So Dr. Balls points out the squirrel is interested in dehydration, bees in packaging, dogs

in enzyme action and the wasps in chemical preservation!

MANY of us should be bearing more calves this coming winter. I have been struck several times lately by people saying that their pastures are so productive that they now find themselves seriously understocked. Yet it seems no time at all since everyone was complaining that the ploughing-up campaign would leave them so short of grass that they must cut down sheep and grazing cattle and even dairy cows. Now we are reaching the stage when the ploughing-up campaign is giving us better grass. The new swards established in two-, three- or four-year leys promise to be so productive that the chief problem is to keep them grazed down hard enough. Store cattle will be far short of the requirements next summer and the following grazing seasons unless more calves are reared from now onwards. Much stress has been put on the importance of autumn calving in order to get maximum milk production through the winter, and the supply of calves born in the next few weeks is likely to be ample for all requirements. Most of us have some home-grown foods which are suitable for calves and to give them a start the Ministry provides special calf rations to see them through to six months old at any rate.

A REPORT about wood-pigeons from the Edward Grey Institute of Oxford shakes some of our beliefs. Careful investigations have shown that wood-pigeons do not eat the heart of clover plants; they eat the leaves and not the buds. Often when the farmer sees wood-pigeons foraging on one of his clover and grass leys, he curses the birds for spoiling his clover plant, but, if the Oxford investigators are right, they are not doing any more harm than grazing sheep. Nor, we are now assured, do wood-pigeons normally eat young corn. They will take seed corn. Last winter was very mild and the wood-pigeons did much less harm than usual to cultivated crops because there was an abundance of wild crops such as elderberries, haws and acorns. These are the pigeons' natural food and so long as they can find what they want in the woods, agricultural crops remain undamaged. So it seems that the wood-pigeon may come off the farmer's black list. The rook has already been awarded many good marks in wartime for clearing wireworm from fields of freshly broken grass. Anyway, there is very little prospect of exterminating the wood-pigeon because flocks of them come across the North Sea each year.

WRITING of pigeons on the clover leys reminds me of the importance just now of getting the young leys properly grazed down. The few weeks after harvest when the young seeds are establishing themselves on the stubbles are a formative period for the leys that will, we hope, stand for two or three years to come. Sir George Stapledon keeps telling us that we must not be afraid to graze these young leys hard. We should keep them down as close as a lawn. Hard grazing and treading just as grasses establishes the young clover and grasses so that they get a good foot before the winter. Some farmers now are inclined to leave their leys grazed until the spring. This may be sound practice for one-year leys, but the intention is to establish a grazing ley, the stock should make a start early after harvest. CINCINNATUS.

THE ESTATE MARKET

THE NATIONAL STUD
AND ITS NEW HOME

THE Ministry of Agriculture is the responsible authority in respect of the National Stud, and, as was recently announced in COUNTRY LIFE, it has acquired the Sandley estate near Gillingham, in Dorset, from the executors of Lord Furness. The property of 156 acres came under the hammer of Messrs. Curtis and Henshaw, and the successful bidder, on behalf of the Ministry, was Mr. R. W. Davies (Messrs. James Styles and White). Thus, for £16,500, the former home of the Compton or Gillingham Stud, with its excellent residence and substantial buildings, and the stud premises that are regarded as among the best in existence, pass into Government hands. This is in many ways the most significant of the recent announcements regarding the revival of interest in horse-breeding. Mechanisation of the armed Forces has progressed so rapidly and so extensively that the younger generation has never been thrilled by the sight of cavalry regiments marching or charging, a majestic and inspiring spectacle. Yet not until the opening decade of the present century had it seemed possible that the horse would be almost superseded by the machine. Indeed the National Stud (to quote *Hansard*) "was established in 1916, primarily on military considerations," as the result of the gift to the Government, by Colonel Hall-Walker (who was later created Lord Wavertree) of his establishment at Tully, in County Kildare.

A MEMORABLE BENEFACTION

NOT only did the donor give the property but also horses, mares and yearlings of an aggregate value of over £74,000. The horses trained at the National Stud are leased for their racing career. Making the fullest allowance for the progressive development of mechanisation, it would be absurd to say that militarily the horse has entirely ceased to be of importance, and the National Stud still has its part to play from the standpoint of military considerations, as well of course as a vital influence on the general interests of horse-breeding. From time to time many questions have been asked in the House of Commons concerning the cost and the financial results of the working of the National Stud, and it is worth while to recall, in the light of later decisions, that as early as 1934 some Members were urging the desirability of bringing the whole or part of the National Stud to England. The present position in regard to the Stud is promising. Whatever eventually comes of the Sandley purchase, it may be well to bear in mind that substantial profits have been earned by the Stud, though of course it has, like everything else, had its set-backs.

The National Stud will in future be carried on at the property now purchased. The establishment in Co. Kildare will be handed over to the Eire Government.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S
LAND SALE

NEARLY 10 square miles of Hampshire land—6,240 acres—realised a total of £197,527, at an auction held in Reading. The Georgian mansion and 939 acres of Ewhurst Park, after being bid up to £21,500, were reserved, but by the end of the day had been sold for £25,000, to a timber company. Wolverton Park and 284 acres changed hands at £15,250, and other lots included Manor Farm, North Oakley, 912 acres, for £9,800, and Freemantle Farm, 631 acres, at Hannington, for £8,500.

Competition for every lot was very keen, and the three public-houses added over £6,000 to the aggregate.

Except for a small part of the property, vested in the fourth Duke of Wellington in fee simple, the whole of the lots formed part of the land purchased out of funds provided by Parliament, and settled on the first Duke of Wellington and his successors in unbarred entail. The estate included 1,200 acres of heavily timbered land. Ewhurst House is held by Sir Alexander Roger, as tenant, and the sporting rights are reserved to the vendors until next February. Messrs. Hewett and Lee were the agents, and Messrs. Farrer and Co. the solicitors. The transaction represents the largest total, for many years past, for land sold under the hammer.

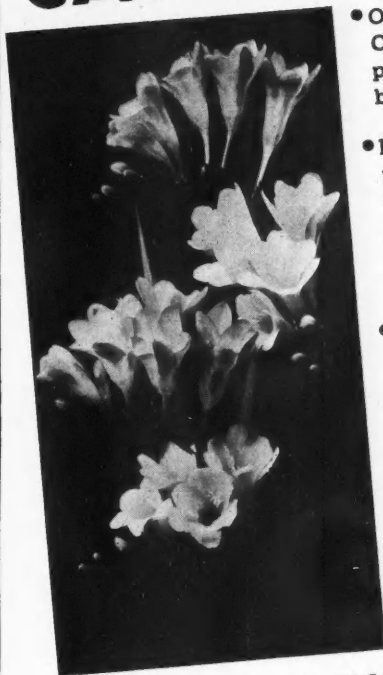
ADAPTING EMPTY HOUSES
FOR OCCUPATION

INDIVIDUAL experiences doubtless vary in the matter of obtaining permission to expend the necessary sums for the repair of war-damaged and other houses, but on the whole it can be stated that the administration of the building control department of the Ministry of Works and Planning is being conducted in a reasonable spirit, and that a great deal of progress is being made in many London districts. Unfortunately, however, no matter how readily permits to incur expenditure are granted, the persons who receive them are often unable to get much done, owing to the intensified shortage of labour. Electricians are nearly all called up, and plumbers are at a premium. To obtain the indispensable preliminary to sanitary work, a plan is invariably necessary for submission to the local authority, and such a plan has to be prepared by one who specialises in that work, and those specialists are heavily overworked. It might be supposed that any ordinary drawing to the requisite scale would suffice, but any builder desirous of getting on with a job will advise his client that the surest way to secure speedy approval for any scheme is to present a plan technically complying, in style as well as detail, with the standards favoured by the officials and committees of the Public Health Departments of the local Councils. Assuming that after laborious hours spent in calling on this official and that in writing letters and filling up forms, the work is at last put in hand, the employer is lucky if the workmen are not taken off to other premises to make a show of progress with some other scheme. So it goes on, and the repair and adaptation of old houses for occupation is grievously hindered.

A PLEA FOR MORE WORKMEN

IF the requisite workmen and materials for putting war-damaged houses into even the plainest state of habitability could be provided, the immediate result would be the provision of rooms for thousands of people, a small net income for owners, and a vast sum of money in rates and taxes for the public services. Agents are besieged by applicants who seek tenancies in houses that are in a most deplorable disrepair, but, knowing that the disfigured and dirty walls and ceilings are the least of the defects in the houses, they dare not let the properties. War damage has extended to gas and electricity installations, water-pipes and fittings may need renewal or thorough overhaul, and sanitary fitness cannot be guaranteed until drains have been exhaustively examined.

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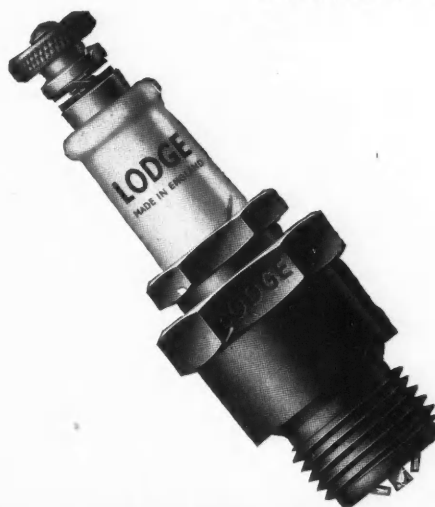
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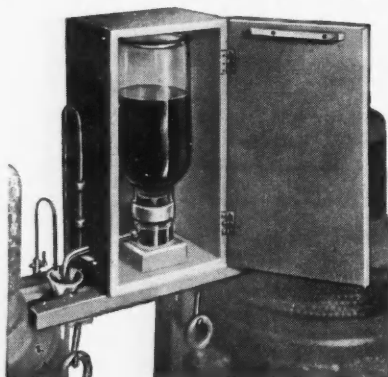
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NEW BOOKS

A HATER OF ENGLAND

Reviews by **HOWARD SPRING**

HOW wrongly one may be right! This was my reflection when I had finished reading Mr. Hugh MacDiarmid's book *Lucky Poet* (Methuen, 21s.). This volume is the first third of a huge body of writing which Mr. MacDiarmid is to devote to the exposition of himself, his work, his theories and his practice. It should be explained that the title is ironical. The luck includes bad as well as good, and of bad luck there has been plenty. If the poet had been lucky as we usually understand the term, then this book would not have been written, for it is the book of an angry man. "I have thought it part of my job," says Mr. MacDiarmid, "to keep up perpetually a sort of Berserker rage." No one who differs from Mr. MacDiarmid (it is clear from these pages) can hope to escape this rage. If you are not 100 per cent. with him, then you may expect him to be 100 per cent. against you and to rage furiously. So I must put myself across the path of this head-down bull of Bashan, and tell him that, though I agree with much that he says, I differ from much, and I feel that even that with which I agree is weakened by his senselessly intolerant method of advocacy.

The Times Literary Supplement once wrote of Mr. MacDiarmid: "He writes in the faith without which there can be no conquest; the belief that Scotland still has something to say to the imagination of mankind, something that she alone among the nations can say, and can say only in her native tongue."

HIS FAITH DEFINED

That is good. It is a clear and true definition of the man and the faith that emerge from this book. I cannot say, though, how far Mr. MacDiarmid is himself contributing to this something which Scotland has to say in her native tongue, for I cannot read Gaelic. But a great deal is here printed of the author's English poetry. Much of it moved me deeply: it is the voice of an authentically inspired poet.

But he is not happy, I imagine, to write in English. He loathes, detests and despises the English. His anglophobia, he says, has been "virtually excluded from this book altogether." Well, well! One in which he gave it full tongue would be a stinker! Anglophobia, he tells us on another page, "is my very life," and he looks forward to "the United States supplanting England in the leadership of the English-speaking world, and the speech and literature of 'the old country' dwindling in relation to the whole to a place of no greater importance or interest than the quaint surviving traces of Elizabethan English in Dublin."

Unhappily, the Scots are as bad

as the English: "hopelessly muddle-headed, anti-intellectual, and with a loose amiability . . . entirely typical of the vast mass of Scottish people to-day." I'm afraid the truth is that whatever company Mr. MacDiarmid found himself in would not measure up to his conception of the central and dominant figure in it—that is, himself. He is sharply aware of himself, "I

have never had any cause to regard myself as one of the minor spirits." It's a pity he doesn't leave things like that for other people to say. In all sincerity, I myself would gladly say it for him. Again he writes: "I have never met anyone who has read anything like as much as I have, though I have known most of our great bookmen; and it is a common ex-

perience of mine to have professors and other specialists in this or that language or literature, or in subjects ranging from geology to cerebral localisation or the physiological conditions of originality of thought, admit that I am far better read even in their own particular subject than they are themselves." It's just an Englishman's humbug and hypocrisy, I suppose, to wish that a poet wouldn't fall into that sort of writing.

Mr. MacDiarmid is a Nationalist who wishes Wales and Cornwall, as well as Scotland, to break away from the English connection, and a Communist, too. His Communism is of an unusual brand. "If Communism," he writes, "only meant doing away with a great deal of hard and preventable pain and disease and death—if it only meant raising the economic level of everybody until it was as high as that of the wealthiest man in the world to-day, I would not move a little finger to assist the process. Communism, the one hope of humanity, can least of all afford to cast anything at all to the winds for a mere increase of wages or reduction of hours or anything of that sort."

INSTITUTIONS OR MEN?

What he wants from Communism is life more abundant, and he goes so far as to say that, under the right institutions, every man alive could become a man of genius as authentically as Shakespeare was. Here, alas! we are entering the realm of fantasy. Mr. MacDiarmid expects more from institutions than I do. "Personality and behaviour," he says, "are conditioned by institutions." But where do we begin? Do institutions make men, or men make institutions? I suppose there's something to be said in each. If the best sort of men have power and are thus in a position to create noble institutions, and if the institutions are continuous enough in their operation to influence a generation or two, then out of those generations will arise the men to stabilise or improve the institutions.

But I think Mr. MacDiarmid is wrong in imagining that any institution yet in sight will produce the effects he has in mind; and, anyway, reaction must be allowed for. Its head is bowed at the moment, but it will bob up again. I think, too, there is something to be said for advance by the nobility of the individual alongside of, not instead of, advance by noble institutions. From the individual alone can the further advance of the institutions spring. Unless Mr. MacDiarmid imagines that the final limits of human expression have been devised by Marx and Lenin? In my view, there is still an odd chance that, in the centuries yet ahead of mankind, an individual here and there may hit on a happy notion for the general good. I may even see that tolerance isn't a bad idea. Already some of us think it not unimportant, and are therefore saddened when an instrument of fine potentiality, like Mr. MacDiarmid himself, blunts its edge on the barren stones of rancour, intolerance and self-esteem.

LOVER OF GREECE

From this autobiography of a man of many and desperate hates let us turn to the biography of a man who found something to love. I mean Miss Dilys Powell's book *The Traveller's Journey is Done* (Hodder and Stoughton, 9s. 6d.), which is the story of her husband's work as an archaeologist in Greece.

Humfray Payne went to Greece in 1924. He was then only 22, fresh from Oxford, a student of the British School of Archaeology in Athens. Two years later he married the author of this book. When he was 27 he became Director of the School. "At the age of thirty-four"—when he died—"he had produced a standard work on archaic Corinthian art and a study of archaic sculpture universally recognised as masterly. He had also inspired and carried out the excavation of the most important new site to be dug in Greece for thirty years, the Heraion of Perachora."

To me, the interesting thing in the book is not the archaeology but the man. We see him at the beginning with a head full of poetic and heroic notions, all of them founded in affection for classic Greece, the Greece of history and poetry. We see him change to a man who loved the actuality of the Greece round about him, a country and a people with a "right to be treasured without reference to ancestry."

It is this Greece, the Greece of the present, that shines in Miss Powell's pages: the mountains, seas and woods, the townsfolk and the villagers; and it is against these that her "extravagantly tall" husband—six foot five—with a shining golden head, is drawn in pages whose devotion is never within miles of sentimentality.

PARABLE OF WASTE

I don't know whether I have read more than the author intended into Mr. Richard Llewellyn's novel *None But the Lonely Heart* (Michael Joseph, 10s. 6d.); but it seemed to me that Mr. Llewellyn had it in mind to write a parable of wasted youth in the years between the wars.

We are given the story of Ernest Verdun Mott, an adolescent. The boy's father, killed at Verdun, had been an artist good enough to have one picture in the Tate. Mrs. Mott now keeps a second-hand furniture shop in the East End of London, and, on the side, is a receiver of stolen goods. Ernie, all but illiterate, an ardent

frequent of "fun fairs" and cinemas, sinks deeper and deeper into evil company and evil ways until he becomes a member of a smash-and-grab gang and ends up in the hands of the police. He is presented as a dreamy half-wit, full of a vague desire for beauty and love (represented by a girl employed at the "fun fair"), but with no orientation of mind or spirit which will arm him to strive for what he wants.

In the foreground is the all-pervading dope: the bright lights of Vanity Fun Fair, the scent-sprayed air of the cinema, the moan of saxophones and the shuddering of "super" organs, the *shush-shush* of feet on dance floors and of wires on drums. In the background is Jim Mordinoy, the owner of all this glittering rubbish, the director of the smash-and-grab boys and gangs of "bashers" who administer his justice, which may include blinding or murder.

Jim Mordinoy is Fascism, gangsterism, what you will, striking behind the scenes with one fist, and with the other overtly pouring out the dope to the masses. It is a terrifying picture. It is a picture of drift at the best, over the brink at the worst, and devil take the hindmost. No one asks what is behind it all, what in Heaven's name is the system we are living under where such things happen? There is a symptomatic moment when Ernie mentions "the Government" to a man on a bus. "'You don't want to worry about the Government,' the old bloke says. 'A boy of your age didn't ought to be mucking about with that sort of thing. . . . Whatever they're playing at don't make no difference to us. . . . We're all right. They're all right. So leave 'em alone.'"

There you have it: the typical between-wars attitude in this picture of a terrible slice of between-wars society.

FILTHY TONGUES

The tale holds you like a vice. Character and description have a Dickensian exaggeration, and that is a permissible device for a novelist who has the ability to use it. Mr. Llewellyn has. But Dickens and his public alike would have shrunk from the language put into the mouths of these people. I can't help feeling, on the one hand, that a fine book would have been even finer if their blasphemous and filthy tongues had not been allowed to run so glibly. On the other hand, it is difficult to see how the author could, otherwise, have painted his terrific picture. It has its unreal patches, but on the whole it rings true. How different, many readers will say, from *How Green Was My Valley*. But the two books are complementary. This is what happens when the green valleys go and no one cares very much what is put in their place. I think that is what Mr. Llewellyn is telling us. It will pay us to listen.

It is always the good workman who loves his tools and the expert who values his weapons, so *Shooting and Gun-fitting* (Herbert Jenkins, 8s. 6d.) will appeal particularly to the sportsman who knows just how good, and how individual, a good gun can be. It is by Mr. Arthur Hearn, whose first chapter deals with that hall-mark of the man who knows what he is about, the practice of *Safe Methods of Carrying a Gun*. Among other chapters are ones on *Misfire Cartridges*, *Eye Closed or Open*, *Shooting Position*, *Walked-up Birds*, *Driven Grouse*, *Plating and Patterns*, *Re-stocking Old Guns*, and *Gun-cleaning*.

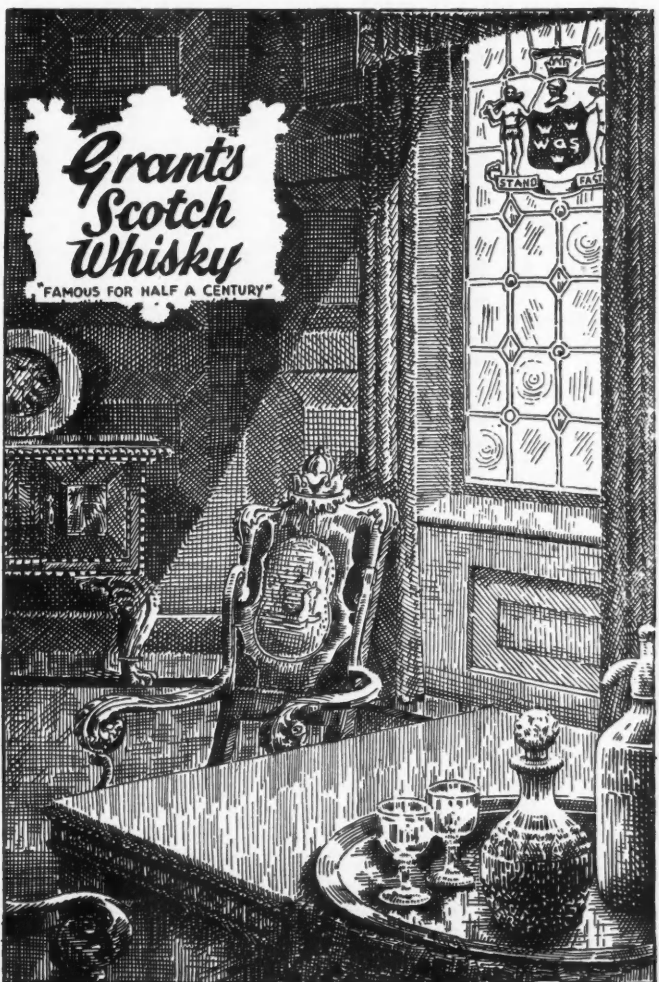
Lucky blighter...



he's got some
Nescafé Nescafé makes

a grand drink in the most primitive conditions. No grounds, mess or bother. Just a spoonful in the cup, hot water, and there you are! Unfortunately, supplies won't stretch to cover overwhelming demand. But you may be lucky at the grocer's one day.

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A NESTLÉ'S PRODUCT





One of the new long jackets with lower waistline in check suiting with dress to match. A Jersey-de-luxe model from Jenners of Edinburgh. On the right, a tailored suit in check jersey with a white dickey front and double flapped pockets. Jersey-de-luxe from Jenners of Edinburgh. The two berets are from Erik

of the summer. The absence of pleats also makes them look more pliable; so do the fabrics in which they are made—the thick, soft, plain duvetines, and the smooth black cloths, the soft texture of the tweeds. Creed's black suit with two pockets hidden under a jutting basque made by two deep pleats below the waist in front of the jacket is an outstanding example. The material is a smooth woollen and the shirt underneath is corn yellow silk with a collar folded high like a stock. Black buttons on the jacket pick up the corn colour, as each has a tiny violin painted in the centre. Strassner shows a biscuit-coloured shirt with the black tailor-made he calls "Victory." The suit has a plain four-seamed skirt, a longish jacket with double flaps to the pockets. The shirt with pleated dickey front ending in a tab stencilled with a plastic black monogram is chic. These shirts in yellow tones with black suits are another clearly pronounced fashion among the Mayfair designers. The mottled tweeds at Worth's show the same soft outline, with their yokes and double seams on the pockets. One called Country-side is in a blue, grey-green homespun, the kind of suit that looks well for years on end and a colour one never tires of. It is so plain that it looks right in war-time in London with sophisticated accessories and costume jewellery or pearls.

The only ornamentation on all these suits is on buttons and the pockets. Pockets are circular with the rounded edges turned back like the slices of an orange, have important-looking double flaps, gold buttons fastening down a diamond-shaped inlet, are made in the form of purses, pouches, melons, envelopes. Many of them are very large and most of them have the top edge resting on the waistline.

Buttons on tailored suits and

NEWS from the London Collections

THE first change in line one notices in the tailor-mades of Creed, Strassner, Worth and Hardy Amies is the lower level of the waistline, the next, the virtual elimination of pleats in skirts. The outstanding suits in all four collections are the ones with longish jackets, subtly seamed and gusseted at the waist so that the line from the shoulder to waist appears to be longer, even if actually it is not. Skirts have been lengthened a fraction to avoid a top-heavy appearance which is ugly, and the simple, four-seamed skirt wins the first place, though other styles are shown as well. Creed has an excellent skirt with a very pretty movement in front where there is a godet inserted in the centre seam; otherwise it is straight and plain. Strassner varies his four-seamed skirts with one that has a hip-yoke cut in one and continued as four straight panels to the hem; between these four, wide godet sections are let in. The general effect of these suits with their high buttoning and revers that tend to be rounded is to look less strictly tailored than did the worsted suitings

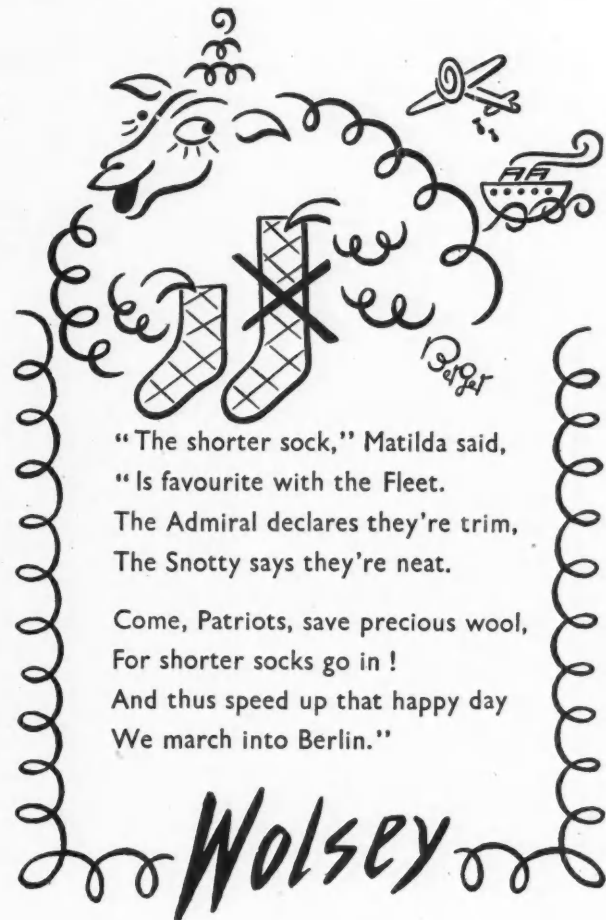


One of the new high-cut shoes in nut brown calf with centre seam, from Lotus and Delta

Salute to U.S.A.

This is a really distinguished suit, with its American-uniformed shoulder-to-waist overlaps. The latter are smartly piped with mist blue; the suit itself is of finest black all-wool Scotch suiting . . .

. . . look for the name **HERSHELLE** on the label.



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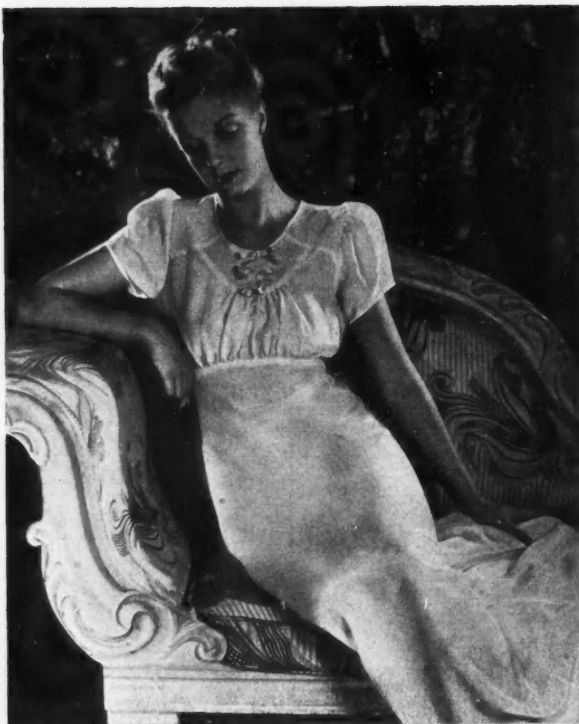
Production is now restricted and distribution limited to certain areas, but if you can get McVitie's Digestive Biscuits you'll find it well worth while.

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topcoats hit the eye everywhere. Gold metal ones are carved into flowers, fruits, animals and musical instruments. Dark discs are painted with clover, oak leaves, bunches of grapes, antlered stags, golden lyres or hearts. Scarves to tuck into Vs are brilliant.

THE charming dead black dinner frocks shown by every great designer in London make an extremely distinguished group. Strassner's "Caroline" is long-skirted with a high Empire waistline, a square low-cut neck bordered with copper and silver sequins. The skirt is as slim as a pencil with a godet running down the back which gives it a fluid hemline, delightful for dancing. Running across the front is a broad, gauged, horizontal band of the material. The dress is shown with a dear little skull cap embroidered with copper sequins. Creed has an elegant short black dress which is draped slightly to the front and has a V neckline. Hardy Amies's black jersey with its full, gathered, pouched back I have mentioned before. Another Strassner dinner frock has a slim black velvet sheath of a skirt, a black Chantilly lace blouse with wrist-length bishop's sleeves, and a transparent bertha yoke. This is worn with a lace mantilla. Another dinner dress shown by Strassner, in a mixture of pale blue and black, has a tailored pale blue jacket with epaulettes studded with plastic paint in gold and silver, more on the pockets. There is a pale blue evening blouse under the jacket with short sleeves and a cut-out heart-shaped



Utility nightgown cut on Empire lines in Celanese crêpe de Chine

décolletage. The same black velvet skirt is shown with it as with the black lace blouse. Pale blue and black make one of the best of the Worth dinner dresses, which is as slim as a willow wand. The top is cut high with a yoke that just slips over the top of the shoulders and makes tiny sleeves.

Over this a collar ties on with a fluted edge banded with wide pale blue braid frosted with gold sequins. Narrow bands of the pale blue and gold border the pocket openings. Another black crêpe dinner frock of Worth's with elbow sleeves, full as a cape, has a flared hemline and is absolutely plain, with a hip yoke that moulds it to the figure. The only decoration is an emerald green sequin swallow that is pinned in the hair, with a smaller one on each shoulder. A narrow band of rainbow sequins edges the short sleeves, and a narrow neckband on another of Worth's dresses. The single pocket on the left hip is pouched and trimmed with some of the sequins.

The collections show much more detail than last year, when dresses were almost all cut like tailored shirt-frocks. The whole trend is towards more feminine and prettier clothes. Topcoats keep their waisted line and have a "Regency" look. They are the plainest part of the clothes this winter, for everything else, though simple, is on the whole less tailored.

The pencil silhouette prevails with slight movement at the hem and bracelet-length sleeves are shown throughout the Mayfair collections on blouses, woollen dresses, tweed dresses and on short-skirted silk dresses. They are usually buttoned or tied with tiny bows. Occasionally they hang straight when they are usually banded with a contrasting colour or velvet. Elbow-length sleeves are pleated to hang like a cape or just slip over the elbow and are gathered to the arm. P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.

Designed by the White House

ATTRACTIVE and becoming in the extreme, is this Barri maternity ensemble designed at the White House. It consists of a dress in mid-brown linaise, with duck-egg blue turn-down collar and pointed cuffs, and a short coat of the same material. If desired, the dress may be obtained separately.

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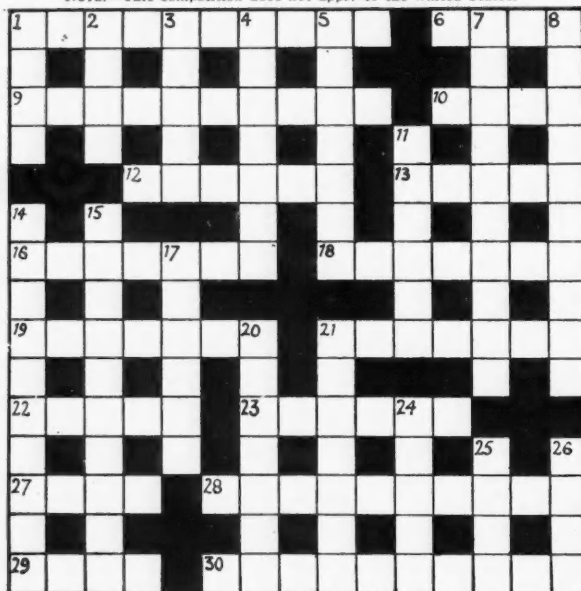
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CROSSWORD No. 714

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 714, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the first post on Thursday, October 7, 1943.

NOTE.—This competition does not apply to the United States.



Name
(Mr., Mrs., etc.)

Address

SOLUTION TO No. 713. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of September 24, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1, Baronetage; 6, Kilo; 9, Domination; 10, Mild; 12, Entail; 13, Stair; 16, Icicles; 18, Realist; 19, Animals; 21, Eternal; 22, Eagle; 23, Excess; 27, Iron; 28, Stealthily; 29, Game; 30, Animadvert.
DOWN.—1, Body; 2, Rome; 3, Ninon; 4, Tetrads; 5, Growler; 7, Imitations; 8, Older still; 11, Estate; 14, Pirate King; 15, Dining-room; 17, Leader; 20, Sweeten; 21, Exclaim; 24, Sited; 25, Mile; 26, Eyot.

ACROSS.

1. Not necessarily a colourful description of the professorial den! (two words, 5, 5)
- 6 and 10. Green open space in this spot? On the contrary you are more than likely to find it crowded with cars (two words, 4, 4)
9. Climb down, young Constance! (10)
12. It leaves a sting, it may be rash, to Hotspur it spelt danger (6)
13. Two tired ones trudging to Tetbury, maybe (5)
16. "Many flowering — lie
In the waters of wide Agony."
—Shelley (7)
18. The name of him whose name we don't remember! (7)
19. Desirous of another's advantage (7)
21. No fledgeling! (two words, 3, 4)
22. Excessive (5)
23. Up against things? Well, it has its back to the wall (6)
27. Way (4)
28. His strength was as the strength of ten (two words, 3, 7)
29. What the impartial are careful not to take (4)
30. Peevish junction of 27? (10)

DOWN.

1. What the angry cat will elevate (4)
2. Sown top to tail (4)
3. If she were heartless she would be nice (5)
4. Agricola's son-in-law (7)
5. There's far too much noise at the beginning of the meals! (7)
7. It had once a famous library (10)
8. Sharp weapons for old-time wars (two words, 4, 6)
11. London's inland beach? (6)
14. Immobile fire-watchers of a pre-ordained era (10)
15. It may conceal in velvet an iron rasp (two words, 6, 4)
17. Running knots (6)
20. He serves (7)
21. Rarities at which the mouth waters (7)
24. Web-like (5)
25. The girl's name is merely a couple of articles (4)
26. A miscellany puts them with the cats (4)

The winner of Crossword No. 712 is
Mr. H. N. Popham, Clontarf, Low Fell,
Co. Durham.



RATIONING MAKES EXTRA VITAMIN SUPPLY ESSENTIAL

The body must have enough vitamins A and D if it is to remain healthy. Before rationing most of us got sufficient of these in our ordinary meals, but wartime diets tend to reduce the vitamin value of our food.

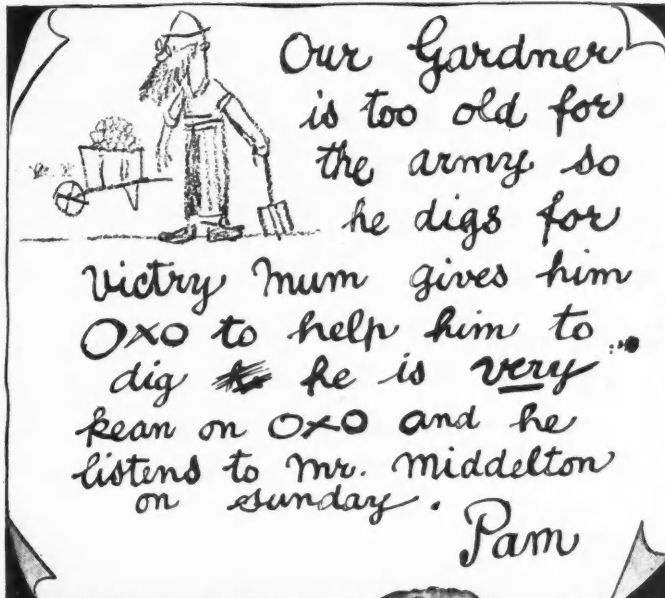
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